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X-E756
.P6
#1

REPUBLICANISM:

THE SPIRIT OF CONSERVATIVE PROGRESS.

ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN OF 1902.

SPEECH OF

SENATOR BEVERIDGE,

As Chairman of the Indiana State Republican Convention,
at Indianapolis, Ind., April 23d, 1902, opening
the Republican Campaign.

THE ISSUES: Harmony with the Industrial Development of the Nation; the Capture of Foreign Markets for the American Factory and Farm; the Onward March of the Republic as a World-Power.

E756

X-E756
.P6
#2

ISSUES OF A NEW EPOCH

The Coal Strike
Panama
Philippines and Cuba

BY
Joseph Bucklin Bishop
Author of "Our Political Drama," "Cheap Money Experiments," Etc.

Reprinted from
"The International Quarterly"

NEW YORK
SCOTT-THAW COMPANY
542 Fifth Avenue
1904

X-E756
.P6
#3

The Republican Party

"A party fit to govern"

An Address by

John Hay

Delivered at Jackson, Mich., July 6, 1904

and

The Address of

Elihu Root

As Temporary Chairman of the National Republican Convention
at Chicago, Ill., Tuesday, June 21, 1904

Copy 2

E
X-E756
.P6 #4

AN OPEN LETTER

TO THE

PARKER CONSTITUTION CLUB

PRIVATELY PRINTED
September,
1904.

X-E757
.2
.N53
#5

Report of September 2, 1930
Supplemented by Report
of April 9, 1931

ACTION

OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK

AND

CITY OF NEW YORK

March 18, 1924 - October 21, 1930

Relating to

The Easterly Approaches to the
Roosevelt Memorial Including the
Roosevelt Concourse

Issued by the

NEW YORK STATE ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL

First Printing April 9, 1931
Second Printing May 19, 1931

X-E 758
.D4

Doc. No. 44. (N. C.)

?

Questions for President Roosevelt

Extracts from an Open Letter to the Candidate-President

...BY...

Professor FRANK PARSONS, Ph. D.
of Boston University

NOTE—The open letter from which these extracts have been taken, appeared in The Arena, of August, 1904. Copies of that magazine can be readily procured by those who would like to read the whole article.

.P6
#7
U.S.—Pol. & gov't—1901-1908

Doc. No. 44. (N. C.)

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X-E758
.D4 #8

The Ten Living Questions

[*From the* NEW YORK WORLD, *July 30, 1904.*]

The real, living, burning questions of the campaign are:

I.—Rough Rider or Judge?

Shall the people of the United States have for the next four years a Personal or a Constitutional Government—the sovereignty of a party dictator or the sovereignty of the people—a Rough Rider or a Judge for Chief Magistrate?

II.—Reform the Tariff.

Shall the tariff never be revised except with the consent and under the direction of its beneficiaries—by "the friends of its abuses, its extortions and its discriminations"—or shall it be revised in a judicial spirit by "the friends of the masses and for the common weal"?

III.—Curb the Trusts.

Shall monopolies like the Beef Trust, controlling universal necessaries of life,

x-E758
.D4
#9

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

ADOPTED AT

National Democratic Convention

St. Louis, Mo., July 6th, 1904

X-E 758
.D4
#10

Parker Independent Clubs

OFFICE OF

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

TELEPHONE, 3505 JOHN

59 PINE STREET

NEW YORK, September, 1904.

Certain independent voters, including Republicans who support the candidacy of Judge Parker, have started a movement for the organization of allied Parker Independent Clubs, each club to consist of a few, possibly not more than eight or ten, Republican and Independent supporters of Judge Parker. It is proposed to limit the Democratic membership to voters who are not organization men. The immediate purpose is to organize centres of independent influence: therefore mere numbers are not important. At the same time, no objection to a large enrollment presents itself, and a large enrollment will ultimately be very valuable.

In order that the work of organizing clubs may be simplified, we desire to secure the enrollment of voters who are prepared to join the clubs in their respective districts. The territorial division to be covered by each club can be best determined by those who organize it.

If you are in sympathy with this movement, and belong to one of the four classes named in the enclosed enrollment slip, we hope that you will sign and return the slip,

X-E758
.D4
#11

Judge Parker's Plea for Peace

"The display of great military armaments may please the eye, and, for the moment, excite the pride of the citizen, but it cannot bring to the country the brains, brawn and muscle of a single immigrant, nor induce the investment here of a dollar of capital. Of course such armament as may be necessarv for the security of the country and the protection of the rights of its citizens, at home or abroad, must be maintained. I protest, however, against the feeling that, by reason of the commanding position we have assumed in the world, we must take part in the disputes and broils of foreign countries, and that because we have grown great we should intervene in every important question that arises in other parts of the world."

—From Judge Parker's Speech of Acceptance, August 10, 1904.

(OVER)

X-E78
X-E758
.D4.

Doc. No. 7 (N. C.)

Republican Extravagance

"It is time we should talk economy."

—Senator Gorman in the Senate, March 30, 1904.

Total Government Expenditures under four years of Cleveland.....	$1,753,699,216
Total under McKinley, including Spanish War	$2,430,316,390
Total under Roosevelt (computed by Secretary Shaw).....	$2,641,724,019
Excess of McKinley over Cleveland.....	$671,617,173
Excess of Roosevelt over McKinley, *in time of peace*.....	$211,407,628
Excess of Roosevelt over Cleveland.....	$833,024,802

WHERE THE INCREASES HAVE BEEN.

As compared with the four years of Cleveland, the four years of Roosevelt have resulted in increases of expenditures as follows:

For the Civil Establishment.....	$160,000,000
For the Naval Establishment (exclusive of pensions).....	$231,000,000
For the Military Establishment (exclusive of pensions).....	$284,000,000

WHY?

"The voice of the weakling or the craven counts for nothing when he clamors for peace, but the voice of the just man armed is potent."—President Roosevelt before New York Chamber of Commerce, Nov. 11, 1902.

THE COST OF NOT BEING "WEAKLINGS."

In the year ended June 30th, 1902, the year of McKinley's death, there was a Government Surplus of..... $91,287,375

Under the first year of Roosevelt and the "Big Stick" policy this decreased to..... $54,297,687

For the year ended June 30, 1904, the margin was about..... $14,000,000

FOR THIS, THE FOURTH YEAR OF ROOSEVELT, ACCORDING TO SECRETARY SHAW'S ESTIMATE, THERE WILL BE A DEFICIT OF..... $43,121,939

"REFORM IS NECESSARY!"

(over)

X-E758
.D4

Doc. No. 8 (N. C.)

"LOOK HERE, UPON THIS PICTURE—

#13

(From ex-Gov. Black's Speech, nominating Mr. Roosevelt at Republican Convention, June 23, 1904.)

"Men may prophesy and women pray, but peace will come here to abide forever on this earth only when the dreams of childhood are the accepted charts to guide the destinies of men. Events are numberless and mighty, and no one can tell which wire runs around the world. The nation basking to-day in the quiet of contentment and repose may still be on the deadly circuit, and to-morrow writhing in the toils of war . . . . . Only the man with steady eye and nerve and the courage to pull the trigger brings the largest opportunities to the ground."

ROOSEVELT'S ENDORSEMENT:

(From the New York Times, May 20, 1904.)

"Washington, May 19.—The speech which Mr. Root is to make as temporary Chairman, the speech which ex-Gov. Black is to make in placing the President in nomination, and the various planks of the platform, which is to be shaped by Senator Lodge, all have been considered and disposed of to the satisfaction of the President and his advisers."

(OVER)

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.D4
#14

Doc. No. 8 (N. C.)

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(OVER)

X-E75 8
Df
#15

"Parker's Way Might Be Safer"

Here is high praise of the Democratic Candidate, from the Philadelphia "Saturday Evening Post." Why high praise? Because it is the opinion of a man renowned for fair-mindedness; and further, because its author, William Allen White, is a close personal friend of President Roosevelt:—

"The contest during the present campaign is between candidates—Roosevelt and Parker—both of whom are personally clean men and brave men; men whose moral and political code is probably something the same. The differences between the two candidates are largely differences of temperament, and the differences in temperament are in some degree the differences in training. Roosevelt has been a man of action; Parker's life has been passed in courts, where theories are important. A lawyer reverences precedents in a way that another man cannot reverence them.

"IN A CRISIS, Roosevelt would use his 'big stick' and end it; Parker would start a law suit and get at the LAW in the matter. Each might come at the same result in the end. Roosevelt's way would be cross-lots and quicker. Parker's might be SAFER."

(OVER)

E

X-E758
.D4
#16

Doc. No. 12 (N. C.)

WHICH IS THE PARTY OF

IRRIGATION?

A PLAIN STATEMENT OF HOW

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Redeemed Its Pledges to the West

AND HOW

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

Fought Irrigation to the Last

BY WILLIAM E. SMYTHE

Author of "THE CONQUEST OF ARID AMERICA"

(Recognized Authority on the History of Irrigation)

02

Copy 2

X-E758
.D4
#17

Document Number 14 (N. C.)

The Issues of 1904

Hon. EDWARD M. SHEPARD

Replies to the Republican Arguments of

Secretary JOHN HAY and Hon. ELIHU ROOT

What Democracy Promises.

Published by Democratic National Committee.
NEW YORK
1904.

X-E758
.D4
#18

Doc. No. 18, (N. C.)

Judge Parker's Opinions

ON

The Rights of Labor

Quotations from Judicial Utterances of the Democratic Candidate for President.

Strong Views on "Convict-made Goods"

Fight for the "Dressed Stone Law"

Stand on the "Eight Hour Law"

NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION PUBLICATIONS

X-E758
.D4 #19

Doc. No. 17 (N. C.)

GOVERNMENT UNDER THE BLANKET

WHEN JUDGE PARKER TURNS THE SEARCHLIGHT ON REPUBLICAN EXTRAVAGANCE, THE ADMINISTRATION HIDES . . .

A Bit of History.

On September 8, 1904, Alton B. Parker, in addressing the Democratic editors, said:

> "During Mr. Cleveland's first term the average annual expenditure was about $269,000,000. For the last three years it has been about $519,000,000. The governmental expenditure last year amounted up to $582,000,000, which is not equalled by any year since the Civil War, with the exception of the year of the Spanish war. There is an inevitable result to such extravagance. Instead of a surplus in the annual receipts of about $80,000,000, which the present executive found on assuming control, there is now A DEFICIT TO BE FOUND THERE OF $42,000,000."

On September 9, 1904, *the very next day*, the following order was issued to all the executive departments at Washington:

> By direction of the President, officials will neither discuss nor give out any information regarding the annual estimates until further notice.

Thus, lest the people should realize the fact that this extraordinary Republican extravagance continues, the President orders that the figures be concealed until after the campaign. Truly, an unprecedented spectacle in this Democratic nation!

(OVER)

X-E758
.D4
#20

DOCUMENT NUMBER 22 (N. C.)

What Judge Parker will do, if elected

(From Speech by WILLIAM B. HORNBLOWER, before New York State Convention, September 20, 1904.)

If Judge Parker be elected he will undertake specific reforms; if the Republican Senate prevent the enactment of any of the necessary laws, the Democratic President will lead on, surely if conservatively, to the accomplishment of those reforms as soon as the American people shall be able, under our Constitution, to choose United States Senators to do their will. And these reforms are plain:

First.—A return by the executive of the country to respect for law, national and international; a refusal by executive order and without warrant of law to open the treasury for pension or other largesses whether just before an election, as President Roosevelt has done, or at any other time.

Second.—A refusal to meddle with the affairs of other nations except as it is necessary to protect our own rights; a withdrawal from the programme of menace and overlordship to be exercised in behalf of European nations against the republics to the south of us—which was condescendingly and even contemptuously held out by the President in his letter written to the Cuban dinner only a few weeks before his nomination.

Third.—A sincere and persistent effort to reform the tariff, and especially to abolish or, to the uttermost practicable, reduce those duties the plain effect of which is to create monopolies, and is not, as pretended, to extend or diversify American industry, but rather to stifle its freedom.

OVER

X-E758
.D4
#21

Doc. No. 50. (N. C.)

"The issues are joined and the people must render the verdict."

JUDGE PARKER

ON THE

INDEPENDENCE

OF

AMERICAN LABOR

The Right to Strike Broadly Sustained By a Decision Rendered While Chief Judge of the New York Court of Appeals.

50

X-E758
.D4
#22

Doc. No. 46 (N. C.)

DON'T LET THEM FOOL YOU.

It is suspected that the nomination of Watson by the People's Party is chiefly for the purpose of diverting the "labor vote" from the regular Democratic ticket, and that the Watson canvass is being backed with funds from the Republican Party's treasury.

The secret intent is to weaken Judge Parker's well-known strength with the wage-working masses, who regard his record on the Bench as exceptionally just and fair toward their interests.

You know that Watson cannot be elected, and that every vote cast for him will help Roosevelt, whose record of indifference toward the persecuted workingmen of Colorado is in very strong contrast to Judge Parker's now famous defence of labor laws before the New York Court of Appeals.

Don't let the Republicans fool you, but cast your

VOTE FOR PARKER!

X-E758
.D4

"Fight for Living Issues!" says Judge Parker

(From Speech to Democratic Editors, September 7th, 1904.)

"The Democratic Party is not a machine. It it a body of citizens who believe that on the whole its fundamental principles are best adapted to the conduct of the government. Among so many patriotic and intelligent men it is inevitable that divergence of opinion as to minor questions and differences of view as to the correctness of the disposition of dead issues should be found. THE PARTY IS CONCEDEDLY UNITED TO-DAY AS TO EVERY VITAL ARTICLE OF FAITH WHICH CAN REASONABLY ENTER INTO THE PENDING CANVASS."

(OVER)

X-E759
.D4

#24

JUDGE PARKER
Denounced for Defending
UNIONISM

The New York *Sun*, which is advocating the election of Mr. Roosevelt, scolds Judge Parker for upholding a workingman's right to refuse co-employment with a non-unionist.

The *Sun*—which is no friend of organized labor—declares Judge Parker too radical for President of the United States "because he opposes the open shop."

The *Sun* and its backers are especially anxious that the "open-shop" principle shall prevail so that the influence of the trade-union shall be gradually weakened and ultimately destroyed.

Read the *Sun's* editorial condemnation of Judge Parker (issue of August 9, 1904) and you will know how to vote for Labor's interests: Says the *Sun*:

"It would not be possible for any one to come out more squarely and flatly against the 'open shop' or to set forth more freely the unrestricted license of organized labor to strike against the employment of non-union men, than did Judge Parker. As if to emphasize his position, as if to put

OVER

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X-E758
.D4
#25

AN OPEN LETTER

TO THE

PARKER CONSTITUTION CLUB

PRIVATELY PRINTED
September,
1904.

Copy 2

X-E758
.D4

JOS. LE VENT,

A French Dialect Story on the
Campaign of 1904.

....

By P. A. Badour,
Oconto, Wis.

Copyright 1905 by P. A. Badour.

X-L78
.R4

To Republican Editors:

The Committee especially requests that all Republican newspapers print as conspicuously as possible the letter written by President Roosevelt to Dr. Albert Shaw, which was read by Senator Culberson at a meeting in Carnegie Hall, New York, on October 20th. No stronger evidence need be offered to prove the absolute candor and honesty of President Roosevelt in his dealings with Colombia and Panama. This letter was in the possession of Senator Culberson and other Democratic Senators at the time the treaty with Panama was ratified last winter.

Of this letter, which has been issued by the Republican National Committee as a campaign document, Senator Lodge says:

* * * "Two months or more after the revolution, and while the debate upon the Panama treaty was going on in the Senate, an officer of the Senate told me that the Democratic Senators were searching for a letter which they understood had been written to Dr. Shaw, which had appeared somewhere, and which, they understood, convicted the President of complicity in fomenting the revolution. I replied that I knew the letter they meant, that it had been published, that it was the exact reverse of what they thought, but that if they wanted it I would gladly get them a copy of it. I went to the White House, got a copy of this letter to Dr. Shaw, and with full permission took it to the Senate and gave it to Senator Gorman. A day or two after, Senator Gorman asked me if I had any objection to his giving it to Senator Culberson. I said not the least; that the letter had been published and they could do what they liked with it. The Panama treaty went to a vote with that letter to Dr. Shaw in the possession of Democratic Senators."

L. A. COOLIDGE.

THE LETTER.

[PERSONAL.]

White House, Washington, Oct. 10, 1903.

My Dear Dr. Shaw: I enclose you, purely for your own information, a copy of a letter of September 5, from our Minister to Colombia. I think it might interest you to see that there was absolutely not the slightest chance of securing by treaty any more than we endeavored to secure. The alternatives were to go to Nicaragua, against the advice of the great majority of competent engineers—some of the most competent saying that we had better have no canal at this time than go there—or else to take the territory by force without any attempt at getting a treaty. I cast aside the proposition made at this time to foment the secession of Panama. Whatever other governments can do, the United States cannot go into the securing by such underhand means of the cession. Privately, I freely say to you that I should be delighted if Panama were an independent State, or if it made itself so at this moment; but for me to say so publicly would amount to an instigation of a revolt, and therefore I cannot say it. With great regards, Sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

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X-E758
R4
#28

DOBROBYT, POKÓJ I POSTĘP,

CZŁOWIEKA LUDU,

KTÓRY, PRZEZ DBAŁOŚĆ O DOBROBYT OBYWATELI AMERYKAŃSKICH CUDZOZIEMSKIEGO POCHODZENIA, ZYSKAŁ SOBIE PRAWO DO ŻĄDANIA OD NICH POPARCIA.

"GÓRNIK" PRINT, WILKES-BARRE PA.

X-E75E
R4
#29

DOBROBYT, POKÓJ I POSTĘP,

CZŁOWIEKA LUDU,

KTÓRY, PRZEZ DBAŁOŚĆ O DOBROBYT OBYWATELI AMERYKAŃSKICH CUDZOZIEMSKIEGO POCHODZENIA, ZYSKAŁ SOBIE PRAWO DO ŻĄDANIA OD NICH POPARCIA.

"GÓRNIK" PRINT, WILKES-BARRE PA.

X-E758
.R4
#30

ZDAR, POKOJ A POKROK.

MUŽ Z L'UDU,

ktorý v zaujme blaha prisťahovalcov — občanov
Spojených Štátov oprávnený je, aby bol
nimi podporovaný.

(Slovac)

X.E759
.R4
#31

ZDAR, POKOJ A POKROK.

MUŽ Z ĽUDU,

ktorý v zaujme blaha prisťahovalcov — občanov Spojených Štátov oprávnený je, aby bol ními podporovaný.

(Slovac)

X-E758
.R4
#32

ROOSEVELT TIVADAR

és a

Republikánus Párt működése

Az AMERIKAI MAGYAR NÉPSZAVA nyomán
207 E. 4th St New York

A NEW YORKI MAGYAR REPUBLIKANUS CLUB.

1904. OKTOBER HÓ.

X-E758
.R4
#33

ROOSEVELT TIVADAR

és a

Republikánus Párt működése

Az AMERIKAI MAGYAR NÉPSZAVA nyomán
207 E. 4th St New York

A NEW YORKI MAGYAR REPUBLIKANUS CLUB.

1904. OKTOBER HÓ.

E755.R
#34
X-E758
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Copyright 1904

MOSES KING

New York, U.S.A.

A thousand and one World-wide Subjects

ROOSEVELT AND FAIRBANKS

REASONS FOR THEIR ELECTION

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

With an Honored Record for Half a Century
Stands For
A Continuance of Prosperity.
Protective Tariff and Honest Money.
Keeping up the Flag in the Philippines.
The Rapid Building and the Perpetual Control
of the Panama Canal.
An Honest and Impartial Enforcement
of the Nation's Laws without Fear or Favor.
The Proper Regulation of Trusts and Great Corporations.
Making the Flag of the United States
the Emblem of Honor throughout the World.

SEE BACK COVER

Gift
Rep. Nat. Com.

X-E758
.R4
#35

Letter of

Theodore Roosevelt

Accepting the Republican Nomination

for

President of the United States

1904

Copy 2

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X-E758
.R4

#36

Speech of

Theodore Roosevelt

Accepting the
Republican Nomination
for

President of the United States.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 26, 1904

Copy 2

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.R4
#37

What Roosevelt Says

(From the Congressional Record)

Washington, D. C.
1904

cop. 2

X-E758
.R4
#38

Reasons for First Voters

A Young Man who values his First Vote "Next to His Life" asks and is told why he should be a Republican

THE QUESTION

23 Water Street, Newburgh, N. Y.
September 23, 1904.

Dear Sir:

I write hoping you will find time to answer and enlighten me as to how I should vote this coming election. It will be my first vote for President, and I value it next to my life, for it means either a full or empty dinner pail to me. I have tried hard to find some sound conviction by reading the daily journals, but apparently they are striving to see which one can lie most sordidly in their criticisms of party and candidate, therefore I appeal to you for some sound reasons why I should vote the Republican ticket, and wish to add that with all my strength and mind I endorse your President in maintaining the army and navy and the progressive government we have enjoyed for the past eight years.

Hoping the best candidate will win, I remain,

Sincerely,

JOSEPH L. COLEMAN.

X-E758
.R4
#39

Perche' gli Elettori

ITALO-AMERICANI

DEVONO DARE IL LORO VOTO
ALLA SCHEDA REPUBBLICANA
COI NOMI DI

ROOSEVELT e FAIRBANKS

X-E 208
.R4

Der Rekord
der republikanischen Partei
und ihres Kandidaten
Theodor Roosevelt
in der Arbeiterfrage.

(Auszug aus den Bemerkungen des achtbaren G. H. Grosvenor von Ohio, im "Daily Congressional Record" vom 4. April 1904.)

„Ich liefere Ihnen heute den Rekord des Herrn, welcher der republikanische Präsidentschafts-Kandidat sein wird."

Es wird guter Lesestoff für die bevorstehende Wahlkampagne sein und unseren demokratischen Freunden Stoff zum Denken geben und den Arbeiter mit der angenehmen Genugthuung erfüllen, daß die alte republikanische Partei, die Partei eines Lincoln, eines Grant, eines McKinley und eines Hanna einen Mann als Präsidentschafts-Kandidaten aufstellt, der über jeden Zweifel erhaben in seiner Anhänglichkeit an die besten Interessen der Arbeiter der Union dasteht. „Das wichtigste Problem, mit dem sich dieses Land, ja die ganze civilisierte Welt zu befassen hat", sagte Präsident Roosevelt in seiner ersten Botschaft an den Kongreß, „ist das Problem, welches nach einer Seite hin die Verbesserung der sozialen Zustände in größeren Städten, sowie in moralischer wie in physischer Beziehung bezweckt und nach der anderen Seite hin anstrebt, die verzweigten und weitgreifenden Fragen, welche wir unter dem Wort der „Arbeiterfrage" zusammenfassen, zu lösen".

Kurze Zusammenstellung von Theodor Roosevelt's arbeiterfreundlichen Bestrebungen als Volksvertreter und Gesetzgeber — als Gouverneur und als Präsident.

Giebt schon der oben zitierte Satz Roosevelt's einen klaren Einblick in die Seele eines Mannes, der als ein hervorragender Führer in einer Nation von Arbeitern natürlicherweise die Arbeit und den Arbeiter als das mit werthvollste Element seines Volkes anzusehen gewohnt ist, soll folgender Auszug den Beweis liefern von dem aufrichtigen Bestreben Roosevelt's jederzeit und bei jeder sich ihm darbietenden Gelegenheit die Interessen der Arbeiter zu fördern und zu schützen.

Bereits in der Periode seiner politischen Amtsthätigkeit als Mitglied der Legislatur des Staates New York stimmte Theodor Roosevelt für die folgenden arbeiterfreundlichen Gesetzesvorlagen, welche bezweckten:

1. Die Fabrikation von Cigarren in Miethskasernen in der Stadt New York gesetzlich zu verbieten.
2. Die Kinderarbeit in Fabriken und Werkstätten zu beschränken.
3. Die Arbeitsstunden von Minderjährigen und Frauen in Fabriken zu regulieren.
4. Leben und Gesundheit von Fabrikarbeitern zu schützen.
5. Die Regulierung der Löhne städtischer Arbeiter.
6. Angestellte zu bevorzugten Gläubigern zu machen, Bau-Handwerkern Pfandrechte auf die von ihnen errichteten Gebäude sicherund.
7. Das Pfandrecht auch Arbeiterinnen zu gewähren.
8. Arbeitern, welche beim Drillen von Oel- und Gasquellen angestellt sind, Schutz gegen Gefahr zu sichern.
9. Abschaffung der Kinder-Kontraktarbeit in Besserungsanstalten.
10. Die Schaffung einer Commission zur Unterstützung des Kontrakt-Systems für Sträflinge.
11. Die Einrichtung eines Bureaus für Arbeitsstatistik.
12. Allgemeine Zufriedenheit und industriellen Frieden zu sichern.
13. Um eine 5 Cent-Rate für die längste Strecke auf den New Yorker-Hochbahnen einzuführen.
14. Einrichtung der New Yorker Frei-Bibliotheken.
15. Die Einrichtung von Freibädern in der Stadt New York.

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.R4
#41

Speech of Hon. Elihu Root at Durland's Riding Academy, New York City,

Friday Evening, November 4, 1904.

FELLOW TOWNSMEN:

I thank you for your kind greeting, and I sympathize with you in your generous enthusiasm. I am glad to see so many men and women of New York who dare to come to this riding academy to-night, because it shows that you are not afraid of "a man on horseback." (Applause.)

In these last days of the campaign the Democratic candidate for the Presidency has abandoned the course of conduct which he had marked out for himself, has left the dignified retirement of his home and has taken the stump in his own behalf. (A voice, "He is scared.") The purpose which he had formed to observe the rule of propriety customary to candidates for the highest office in our land had been officially declared. It seemed to be as "irrevocably fixed" in his mind as the gold standard—after nomination. It has been completely abandoned, and these last days have seen the candidate rushing from hall to hall in the vortex of a whirlwind campaign. The change was coincident with a general public expression of belief by all Republicans (and by most Democrats in private conversation) that the Democratic cause was lost, and it was coincident with the return of Mr. David B. Hill from the West. It is impossible to resist the conclusion that the change of method was the result of that belief and was an eleventh hour expedient to revive or retrieve the fortunes of a failing cause. The change of method has been paralleled by a change in the substance and matter of the candidate's views. He has not only departed from the dignified course which he laid out for himself in conduct, but he has departed from the sober and moderate expressions which brought him, upon many points, into substantial accord with the Republican platform and Republican principles. In his speech of acceptance he said that the Philippines had come to us as an accident of war and "we are not at liberty to disregard the responsibilities which thus cling to us, but that responsibility will be best subserved by preparing the islanders as rapidly as possible for self-government and giving to them the assurance that it will come as soon as they are reasonably prepared for it." That was the Republican platform, that the Republican practice, and that the Republican promise. But now under his new departure, Judge Parker says that "when we annexed the Philippine Islands it was done not only with complete disregard of the right and the wishes of the people thereof—a disregard as absolute as ever characterized any of the conquests of the Roman empire or of the French empire under Napoleon, but also with a hardly less absolute disregard of the spirit of our political institutions." If he means what he says, if he believes what he says, then it will be his duty immediately to insist upon the abandonment of the Philippines. (Applause.)

X-E758
.R4
#42

Doc. No. 3. (N. C.)

"What Roosevelt Says!"

THE KEYNOTE OF HIS POLICY:

"In great crises it may be necessary to overturn Constitutions, to disregard statutes," etc.

Roosevelt's "Oliver Cromwell," p. 52.

COMMENT OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

[July 29, 1904.]

"His [Roosevelt's] conduct in the 'floating' of the Panama Republic, his ruthless disregard of public sentiment in the South, his dictatorial assumption of authority in every department of the public service have sufficed to show the people that his ideal of government is imperialism, that he regards brute force as the equivalent of right, and his will as the equivalent of legality. *Are these qualities desirable in a President of the United States?*"

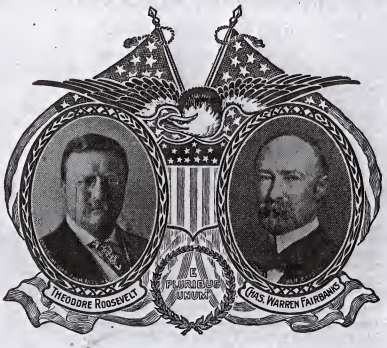
X-E758
.R4
#43

Benjamin Franklin Expresses His Views on the Pending Campaign

Copy 2

X-E758
.R4
#44

A FAIR PLEA



BY

DR. ADOLPHE DANZIGER.

NEW YORK,
3082 Metropolitan Building.

X-E758
.R4
#45

To Independent Voters--

Especially "Democrats."

A SPEECH OF

Joseph Culbertson Clayton

OF THE NEW YORK BAR

BEFORE THE

Commercial Travellers' League

OF NEW YORK CITY.

The Precedents of Six Democratic Presidents exactly followed by McKinley and Roosevelt in Acquiring and Governing New Territory.

The Voter who lacks manly Independence is a Slave—to Party.

☞IT SHOULD BE EASY FOR TRUE DEMOCRATS TO VOTE FOR ROOSEVELT.

President Roosevelt brought about the settlement of the coal strike through his courage and firmness in the face of criticism.

The "Open Door in China," the work of President Roosevelt's administration, assures the American people equal rights with other Nations in the trade of the Pacific Ocean.

Reciprocity with Cuba, inaugurated by McKinley, completed by Roosevelt, has started the Cuban people on the high road to prosperity.

It was President Roosevelt's Attorney-General, Philander C. Knox, who brought suit against the Northern Securities Company.

The three Justices of the Supreme Court who dissented from the decision of the Court in the Northern Securities case were Democrats.

The Department of Commerce and Labor, created under the administration of President Roosevelt assures to the workingman a voice in the councils of the Nation.

The Alaska Boundary decision, the work of the Commission appointed by President Roosevelt, secures to the United States an important part to its Alaskan territory.

Neither the Republican party nor its candidates, are obliged to keep silent on any vital issue. Its policy is continuous and is the same for all sections and localities.

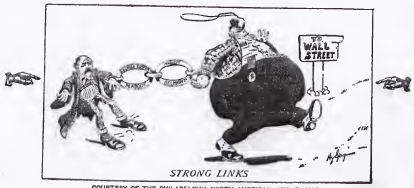
"TOO HIGH FOR THE DONKEY."
COURTESY OF THE NEW YORK EVENING MAIL
Copyright, August 17th, 1904, by The Mail and Express Co.

Neither the Republican candidates ever voted for a fifty cent dollar nor waited until after he was nominated to send a telegram to the Republican convention to prove that he was no longer in favor of a fifty cent dollar.

This is what President Roosevelt says on the money question:

"We do not have to avoid a definite and conclusive committal on the most important issue which has recently been before the people, and which may at any time in the near future be before them again. Upon the principles which underlie the issue the convictions of half of our number do not clash with those of the other half. So long as the Republican party is in power, the gold standard is settled, not as a matter of temporary political expediency, not because of shifting conditions in the production of gold in certain mining centres, but in accordance with what we regard as the fundamental principles of national morality and wisdom."

The Republican party and its candidates stand for Protection, the Gold Standard and Equal Rights to all men under the Constitution.



STRONG LINKS

COURTESY OF THE PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN, AUG. 5, 1904.
Copyright, 1904, by The North American Company.

FOR PRESIDENT

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

OF NEW YORK

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS

OF INDIANA

PLAIN FACTS FOR PLAIN PEOPLE

Edited by HARRY P. MAWSON and P. CRESSON SCHELL

1904 1908

"LED BY LINCOLN'S PRINCIPLES."
COURTESY OF THE NEW YORK EVENING MAIL, AUG. 3, 1904

ROOSEVELT AND FAIRBANKS throughout their whole public life, have followed in the footsteps of Abraham Lincoln, who declared in his Gettysburg speech, that—"government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

The Republican party and its candidates may be trusted, under the Constitution, not to allow the nullification of any part of the Constitution.

the Cuban people do not hold Cuba to prosperity.

It was President Roosevelt's Attorney-General, Philander C. Knox, who brought suit against the Northern Securities Company.

The three Justices of the Supreme Court who dissented from the decision of the Court in the Northern Securities case were Democrats.

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"TOO HIGH FOR THE DONKEY."
COURTESY OF THE NEW YORK EVENING MAIL
Copyright, August 25th, 1904, by The Mail and Express Co.

Neither the Republican party nor its candidates, are obliged to keep silent on any vital issue. Its policy is continuous and is the same for all sections and localities.

Neither of the Republican candidates ever voted for a fifty cent dollar nor waited until after he was nominated to send a telegram to the Republican convention to prove that he was no longer in favor of a fifty cent dollar.

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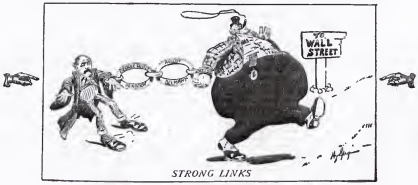

COURTESY OF THE PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN, AUG. 5, 1904.
Copyright, 1904, by The North American Company.

CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS

OF INDIANA

#47

PLAIN FACTS FOR PLAIN PEOPLE

Edited by HARRY P. MAWSON and F. CRESSON SCHELL

1904

1908

"LED BY LINCOLN'S PRINCIPLES."
COURTESY OF THE NEW YORK EVENING MAIL, AUG. 3, 1904

ROOSEVELT AND FAIRBANKS throughout their whole public life, have followed in the footsteps of Abraham Lincoln, who declared in his Gettysburg speech, that—"government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

The Republican party and its candidates may be trusted, under the Constitution, not to allow the nullification of any part of the Constitution.

The Republican Party.
Speech by Hon. John Hay.
X-E758
.R4
#48

... דיא ...
רעפּובליקאנישע פּארטהיי

פון

האנ. דושאן הייא

סעקרעטערי אף סטייט

אויסצוג פון דיא רעדע

געהאלטן

אין דזשעקסאָן, מישיגען,

דען 6טען דזשולי, 1904.

X-E758
.R4
#49

GEROVE,

TAIKA ir PROGRESAS.

ŻMOGUS DEL ŻMONIU.

Kurs per savo priejausmes delei
svetimtaucziu, ukesu Suvienytu
Valstiju, yra skiriamas
del ju paramos.

X-E758
.R4
#50

Prosperita' Pace

Progresso

L'uomo del Popolo

Colui che maggiormente merita l'appoggio dei cittadini di origine straniera per quello che egli ha fatto per essi.

(ITALIAN)

X-E758
.R4

#51

Roosevelt's Military Record

By

Brigadier-General
HENRY V. BOYNTON

(Copy 2)

E.R.R.
X-E758
.R4
#52

Cheap Democratic Tricks

RESORT TO UNQUALIFIED LIES AND MISREPRESENTATION TO DISCREDIT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

A COMPLETE REFUTATION

X-E 760
.R4
#53

Hughes' Reply

to

Bryan

Governor of New York Demolishes Democratic Candidate's Arguments, in Speech at Youngstown, O., Sept. 5, 1908

LABOR PUBLISHING TRADES UNION COUNCIL NEW YORK CITY 154

E762.R

X-E76
.R4
#54

SPEECH

OF

Senator Chauncey M. Depew

AT THE

Taft and Hughes Meeting
in Brooklyn
Monday Night. October 26th, 1908

To my cherished friend, Secretary Root, with the never ceasing, ever increasing regret that I cannot discuss public questions as he does.

Richd R. McMahon.

Harper's Ferry, W. Va.,
Oct. 28. 1908.

X-E760.R4

#55

EXTRACTS FROM SPEECH

OF

Hon. RICHARD RANDOLPH McMAHON

AT

CHARLES TOWN, WEST VIRGINIA,

OCTOBER 14, 1908.

E760
x-E760
.R4
#56

ACHIEVEMENT
THE TEST OF FITNESS

—

To the Business Men of the Nation:

—

SHALL WE RE-ELECT PRESIDENT WILSON

AND WHY?

X-E760
.R4
51

If the Fathers of the Republic Could See Us Now

A Call to the Flag and Why

OCT 30 1916
RECEIVED

A Bugle Call to Your Conscience

HAS IT COME TO THIS?

WILSON or HUGHES?

Pen Pictures That Talk

EACH VOTER IS A PART OF THE GOVERNMENT

The Masks Off
The Searchlight
The Bugle Call
The Facts

The Unveiling of Truth, That the Brutal Facts May Talk

OF THE AUTHOR:

Not Who Is He? But What Does He Say, and What Are the Facts?

X-E760
.R4
#58
(np.11)

AN APPEAL TO COLLEGE MEN

By HERBERT C. MARSHALL (Ph.D., LL.B., Harvard)
of the New York Bar

"It must be admitted, to our shame, that college men have not borne a very active relationship to public life in this country in the past."—
Governor Woodrow Wilson, September 28, 1912

The Woodrow Wilson College Men's League

National Headquarters:
HOTEL IMPERIAL, 32d Street and Broadway
NEW YORK CITY

WM. B. HORNBLOWER
President

JOSEPH R. TRUESDALE
Secretary

JOHN L. de SAULLES
Treasurer

X-E 760
.R4

WM. B. MCKINLEY
CHAIRMAN

Executive Committee
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JOHN B. CAPRON, R. I.
JAMES R. MANN, ILL.
NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, O.
JAMES H. DAVIDSON, WIS.
J. HAMPTON MOORE, PA.
JOHN W. WEEKS, MASS.
RICHARD BARTHOLDT, MO.
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JAMES A. TAWNEY
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AUDITOR

FRANCIS CURTIS
DIRECTOR LITERARY BUREAU

Republican Congressional Committee

PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS:
WASHINGTON, D. C.

TEMPORARY HEADQUARTERS: ST. JAMES BUILDING, 1133 BROADWAY

#59

NEW YORK, AUGUST 20, 1908

PRIZE ESSAY AWARD

Hon. WM. B. MCKINLEY, *Chairman,*
Hon. H. C. LOUDENSLAGER, *Secretary,*

Republican Congressional Committee:

GENTLEMEN:—*In response to the offer made by the Republican Congressional Committee, June 1st, to award $150 for the best article on:*

"WHY THE REPUBLICAN PARTY SHOULD BE SUCCESSFUL NEXT NOVEMBER"

several thousand manuscripts were received, each and all of which were given careful consideration.

By a process of elimination some 200 were selected for a second reading, and of these 22 were chosen for submission to the following judges, who kindly consented to act as a Committee of Award:

Hon. ELLIS H. ROBERTS, *Ex-Treasurer of the United States*
JOHN A. SLEICHER, *Esq., Editor of "Leslie's Weekly"*
HENRY L. STODDARD, *Esq., Editor "New York Evening Mail"*

In accordance with their unanimous decision, which, it may be added, is in harmony with the opinions of several officers of the Congressional Committee, the award is made to

FRANK HENDRICK, *75 East 82d Street, New York City.*

Honorable mention should also be made of the following writers of other essays, the merits of which vied with that adjudged the prize:

GEO. W. GALLAGHER, LL.D., *Geddes, So. Dak.*
ARTHUR J. DODGE, *Washington, D. C.*
RUFORD FRANKLIN, *New York City.*
JOHN E. BARRETT, *Scranton, Pa.*
Hon. J. S. WHIPPLE, *Albany, N. Y.*
PERRY F. POWERS, *Cadillac, Mich.*
S. C. PRICE, *Atwood, Kans.*
HARRY T. STIGER, *Williamsport, Pa.*
THURLOW WEED BARNES, *New York City.*
C. E. W. DOBBS, D.D., *Fernandina, Fla.*

The contest has been a success from every standpoint, and the Committee is to be congratulated on the outcome.

Respectfully,
FRANCIS CURTIS,
Director Literary Bureau.

Fulfilling the conditions of the contest and accepting the above report, a check for $150 has been sent to Mr. Hendrick, and his essay is herewith presented. The thanks of the Republican Congressional Committee are hereby tendered to Mr. Curtis and the Committee of Award for their laborious work.

WM. B. McKINLEY,
Chairman.

H. C. LOUDENSLAGER,
Secretary.

1-5-00
R4

#(2)

Senator Owen Suggests the Outline of a Platform Praising the Achievements of the Democratic Party and President Wilson.

—1920—

The following outline was submitted to the Committee on Resolutions for consideration by the Oklahoma Member of the Committee on Resolutions, Hon. Thos. D. Lyons, on behalf of Senator Owen

The Democratic party in the National Convention assembled enthusiastically endorses the magnificent and glorious record of achievement of the Democratic administration under the brilliant, wise and patriotic leadership of our great American President, Woodrow Wilson, and invites the careful attention of the liberal and forward-looking elements of America to its record of achievement.

ACHIEVEMENTS.

It revised the monopoly covering tariff "downward" and not upward, as the Republicans had wrongfully done.

It put the necessaries of life on the free list. It removed unjust tariff discriminations and inequalities.

It stimulated imports and exports from four billions of dollars in 1913, to ten billions in 1919.

It established the Tariff Commission to take the tariff out of politics and put it on an intelligent, honest, business basis.

It established the progressive income tax; the progressive inheritance tax; the excess profits tax, to meet the cost of war.

FOR THE FARM.

For the farmers it passed the Farm Loan Act, furnishing the capital and enabling the farmers to get cheap money on long time; the Agricultural Extension Act; the Good Roads Act, and acts standardizing grain and cotton. It established the Postal Savings Banks, built up the Parcel Post System and extended the rural routes.

LABOR.

For labor it established a Department of Labor, a Child's Bureau, a Woman's Bureau, the Eight-Hour Law, and the Workmen's Compensation Act. It declared that "labor is not a commodity," and it passed the Vocational Instruction Act. It developed a Bureau of Mines and a Bureau of Standards.

BUILT MERCHANT MARINE.

It passed the Seaman's Act and built the Merchant Marine of ten million of tons of ships to take our commerce and flag to the ends of the earth.

FEDERAL RESERVE ACT.

For business men, manufacturers, merchants and bankers, it passed the Federal Reserve Act to stabilize credit and prevent panic, and took the monopoly of credits from the money trust.

It took the country in a period of serious depression in 1913, and, after winning the greatest war in history, presents it in a condition of the greatest activity and prosperity.

It brought the banking system to one hundred per cent efficiency. Last year not a depositor of the National banking system lost a dollar from failures.

MONOPOLIES.

Monopolies: It passed the Clayton anti-trust law against monopolies, established the Federal Trade Commission, which provides the best practical mechanism by which monopolies can be controlled.

Popular Government: It brought about the direct election of United States Senators; democratized the committees of the Senate; established modified "cloture" in the Senate, and passed an act forbidding bribery in elections, and a Corrupt Practices act.

WORLD PEACE.

World Peace: It negotiated treaties with all important nations of the world, except the Germic allies. When war became unavoidable and the people demanded it, the Democratic party organized the war which defeated the Teutonic allies on the battlefield and organized thirty thousand four-minute men; called to the Colors ten million Americans; expanded the navy and merchant marine; provided the munitions of war; trained and transported the required forces to Europe; crushed the morale of the Teutonic forces, and won the greatest military and moral victory in the history of the world. It brought about a world treaty of peace and a world League of Nations which will assure the peace and happiness of mankind for all time.

With the aid of the progressive Republicans, it passed two great Constitutional amendments through Congress —prohibition and woman's suffrage.

It is impossible to believe the American people will rebuke this magnificent and most wonderful record of accomplishment.

THE PRESIDENT.

We extend to the President of the United States our heartfelt sympathy in his illness and our earnest prayers for his happy recovery. We tender him our heartfelt congratulations upon the glorious record of achievement accomplished under his patriotic and brilliant leadership.

The American people must judge parties by their conduct, and on this basis we are entitled to appeal with confidence to the American people for their support.

DEMOCRACY.

The Democratic party is the one great liberal and progressive party in America which yields neither to reaction nor to radicalism. It stands for the rights of all people, rich and poor, of whatever nationality or creed. It stands for liberty, justice and righteousness. It stands strongly for popular government, and those well-known processes through which the people may exercise control of their own affairs.

Democracy is a spirit not to be appalled, corrupted or compromised. It knows no baseness; it cowers to no danger; it oppresses no weakness; it is fearless, generous and humane; it rebukes the arrogant, cherishes honor, and sympathizes with the humble. It asks nothing but what it concedes; it concedes nothing but what it demands. Destructive only to despotism, it is the sole conservator of liberty, labor and property. It is the law of nature pervading the land. In the history of our race it has developed and illustrated the highest moral and intellectual attributes of human nature. It is a noble, sublime sentiment which expands our affections, enlarges our sympathies, and elevates the soul of man. It is the spirit which animated our Revolutionary Fathers, and we shall maintain it in all its purity, power and virtue for the preservation of our people.

PLEDGES MADE.

The Democratic party, recognizing the vital importance of American international trade, pledges itself to support measures aiding the development of the commercial diplomatic service; the stabilization of foreign exchange by suitable banking legislation; the promotion and upbuilding of the American Merchant Marine; the safeguarding of American mercantile interests abroad; the fostering of world standardization to facilitate interchange of commodities; the removal of disabilities and inequalities in marine insurance and in the application of foreign tariffs; the expansion of cable, wireless and postal communication throughout the world, and the encouragement of scientific education and by Americans of world trade institutions and problems.

Monopolies: It favors the vigorous

FAVORS HEALTH SERVICE.

It favors developing a public health service.

It favors the political and economic equality of men and women, the development of the woman's bureau, the child's bureau and the protection of industry. It favors fair wages for labor, just treatment, reasonable hours, safety, sanitary conditions, collective bargaining, the right to be represented by counsel of its own choosing, participation in management and in profits.

It favors an adequate mechanism for the peaceful settlement of disputes by conciliation and arbitration under which the rights of the public as well as capital and labor shall be adequately safeguarded.

SUPPORT FARMERS.

We pledge support to those engaged in agriculture, protection of their cooperative organizations, the extension of the Federal farm loan system and legislation to promote more ample credits in production and distribution. We shall take steps to promote farm and home ownership and abate the evils of the farm tenant system. We shall promote the comprehensive study of farm production cost at home and abroad and the uncensored publication of facts found.

We are opposed to any further admittance of Oriental labor on the farms of America.

FAVOR SUFFRAGE.

Woman Suffrage: We urge the full enfranchisement of women and appeal to all Governors of States which have not yet ratified the Federal suffrage amendment to convene their legislatures for this purpose, and we call upon the Democratic members of such legislatures to vote for the amendment, so that that American women may participate in the 1920 election.

We favor the faithful execution of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution in accordance with its true meaning as illustrated in the Volstead Act.

Compulsory military training: We oppose compulsory military training in time of peace. We favor the repeal of the war-time sedition and espionage laws and the complete recognition of the fundamental rights of free speech, free press and free assemblage.

We favor amnesty for political prisoners guilty of no overt act against the statutes.

THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE.

We favor the immediate passage of the Treaty of Peace and the Covenant of the League, with such reservations as are acceptable to the President and to the Senate of the United States, and expect them to reconcile their differences without impairing the essential integrity of the covenant. The majority has power to declare war—the minority should have power to declare peace. The reservations which the majority demand should be yielded to rather than leave the country in a technical state of war or defeat the prompt entry of the United States into the covenant of the League.

The government should control, and in part at least operate our merchant marine and establish American trade routes and fix freight rates at sea.

We favor the vigorous prosecution of the rights of American citizens at home and abroad.

We favor the full recognition of the just claims of our soldiers, sailors and marines.

We favor the tariff commission, reciprocity, and a moderately low flexible tariff.

x-E769
.D4 #61

THE TURN OF THE TIDE

★

MAURICE F. LYONS

POCKET EDITION

No. 3 #62
X-E769
.R4

HUGHES
AND
WILSON
ON LABOR

THE NATIONAL HUGHES ALLIANCE
511 Fifth Avenue, New York City

E #63 X-E769
.R4

Extract from Col. Theodore Roosevelt's Letter to the Progressive National Committee Declining the Nomination of the Progressive Party for President and Indorsing the Republican Nominee, Hon. Charles Evans Hughes.

MR. HUGHES EULOGIZED.

"Mr. Hughes has shown in his career the instinct of efficiency which will guarantee that, under him, the Government will once more work with vigor and force. He possesses that habit of straightforward thinking which means that his words will be correlated with his deeds and translated into facts. His past career is the warrant for our belief that he will be the unfaltering opponent of that system of invisible government which finds expression in the domination of the party boss and the party machine. His past career is a guaranty that whatever he says before election will be made good by his acts after election. Morally, his public record shows him to be a man of unbending integrity; intellectually, it shows him to be a man of original and trained ability. We have the alternative of continuing in office an administration which has proved a lamentable failure or of putting into office an administration which we have every reason to believe will function with efficiency for the interest and honor of all our people. I earnestly bespeak from my fellow Progressives their ungrudging support of Mr. Hughes.

"Yours truly,

"Theodore Roosevelt.

"Sagamore Hill, June 22, 1916."

X-E769
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#4

HANDBOOK

of the

National Hughes Alliance

NATIONAL HUGHES ALLIANCE

HEADQUARTERS
511 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY
Telephone, Murray Hill 8234

E769.R

X-E769
.R4
#65

Hughes Alliance

In the State of New York

Report of Meeting for Permanent Organization Held at New York City, July 19, 1916

The Hughes Alliance was organized at a meeting held in New York City on June 19th, at the Hotel Astor.

The purposes of the Alliance were stated in the address of the newly elected President, Mr. Philip J. McCook, as follows:

We have no aim except to aid in the election of Charles E. Hughes as President.

We have no purpose except to help, in such ways as seems best to you and to us, in electing Mr. Hughes.

We have no plan except to work with you and others for the election of Mr. Hughes.

That is our sole test of membership—is a man willing to work for the election of Charles E. Hughes? That will be our sole test of what we do in this campaign—will it help the common cause of electing Charles E. Hughes? We want to do what will help to that end, and shall endeavor to refrain from doing what will, in the long run and according to the common judgment, not help to that end.

Needless (we hope) to say to either of you, the Hughes Alliance does not covet for itself any role of independent existence, as a political party or as the faction of a political party. We do not offer a substitute for that kind of conscientious and constructive political service which can be most effective when rendered through regular party channels.

We shall endeavor to aid and strengthen the efforts of every man and every organization working for the election of Mr. Hughes, and no man by joining the Alliance will commit himself to anything except willingness to work for Mr. Hughes this year. The Democrat may come to us without feeling that he has abandoned his party, or its traditions and historic principles. A Progressive may come to us without feeling that he is either leaving his party or joining any other, or that he has impaired that freedom of action and rectitude of political conscience which Progressives believe have been their peculiar heritage. Any Republican may come to us without feeling he has impaired the efficiency of his party organization, or that he has lent himself to any movement which will prove hostile to it.

In standing first and always for Hughes, the Alliance believes that it also stands for a principle which gives his candidacy an appeal higher and broader than the appeal of party, otherwise there would be no reason for our existence. The Hughes Alliance as such takes no issue with the Democratic party as such. It takes a decided issue with the present candidate of that party—with a regime of weakness, of vacillation, of incompetence, which has shamed the Americanism of Democrats and Republicans alike. We oppose an administration which has never faced an issue. We favor instead a man who has never refused to face an issue.

What we chiefly want at present is to enlist the activity and support of men who prefer to work or contribute to the campaign through such an agency rather than through the regular Republican organization channels and thus to supplement your efforts by attracting the help of that great body of independents who may prove the decisive factor in this campaign.

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National Hughes Alliance

Bridgehampton, N. Y., August 5th, 1916.

Hon. William Cameron Forbes,
511 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Dear Mr. Forbes:

In accepting the presidency of the National Hughes Alliance, you have undertaken what I believe to be one of the most important tasks in this campaign. This is a time of National crisis when we must make our appeal not to men of a single political party but to men of all parties. The need is to give an opportunity for this appeal to be made effective. The idea of the Hughes Alliance as I conceive it is to provide an instrument for vitalizing this need.

The Alliance ought to be a strong agency of co-operation with the regular party organization. It can accomplish things that the regular party organizations cannot accomplish and enlist the support of men who for various reasons prefer to work outside party organizations.

I wish you every success in your undertaking.

Cordially yours,

(Signed) CHARLES E. HUGHES.

THE NATIONAL HUGHES ALLIANCE, a union of citizens of all political parties, with the single object of aiding in the election of Charles E. Hughes to the Presidency, has been formally organized with the selection of the following officers: President, W. Cameron Forbes, Massachusetts, former Governor-General of the Philippines; Vice-President, Philip J. McCook, New York; Treasurer, A. W. Shaw, Chicago; Secretary, Arthur F. Cosby, New York; Assistant Secretary, Wm. J. Norton, Chicago.

The idea of making the National Hughes Alliance an active, co-operative force in the present Presidential campaign is based on the fact that the candidacy of Charles Evans Hughes makes, and always has made, a broad appeal to all Americans, irrespective of their national party affiliations, and especially to the independent sentiment of the country, which is frequently ineffective and cannot, under ordinary circumstances, be readily correlated to the work of the party organizations.

In every political campaign also there is a great deal of duplication of effort and lost energy as the result of a lack of co-ordination between the

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Message of Charles E. Hughes
to
Republican National Convention

Chicago, June 10, 1916

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1916.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND DELEGATES:

I have not desired the nomination. I have wished to remain on the bench. But in this critical period in our national history, I recognize that it is your right to summon and that it is my paramount duty to respond. You speak at a time of national exigency, transcending merely partisan considerations. You voice the demand for a dominant, thoroughgoing Americanism with firm protective upbuilding policies, essential to our peace and security; and to that call, in this crisis, I cannot fail to answer with the pledge of all that is in me to the service of our country. Therefore I accept the nomination.

I stand for the firm and unflinching maintenance of all the rights of American citizens on land and sea. I neither impugn motives nor underestimate difficulties. But it is most regrettably true that in our foreign relations we have suffered incalculably from the weak and vacillating course which has been taken with regard to Mexico—a course lamentably wrong with regard to both our rights and our duties. We interfered without consistency; and while seeking to dictate when we were not concerned, we utterly failed to appreciate and discharge our plain duty to our own citizens.

At the outset of the Administration the high responsibilities of our diplomatic intercourse with foreign nations were subordinated to a conception of partisan requirements, and we presented to the world a humiliating spectacle of ineptitude. Belated efforts have not availed to recover the influence and prestige so unfortunately sacrificed; and brave words have been stripped of their force by indecision.

I desire to see our diplomacy restored to its best standards and to have these advanced; to have no sacrifices of national interest to partisan expediencies; to have the first ability of the country always at its command here and abroad in diplomatic intercourse; to maintain firmly our rights under international law; insisting steadfastly upon all our rights as neutrals, and fully performing our international obligations; and by the clear correctness and justness of our position and our manifest ability and disposition to sustain them to dignify our place among the nations.

I stand for an Americanism that knows no ulterior purpose; for a patriotism that is single and complete. Whether native or naturalized, of whatever race or creed, we have but one country, and we do not for an instant tolerate any division of allegiance.

I believe in making prompt provision to assure absolutely our

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On "Keeping Out of War" and "Swapping Horses" and Things

By

PORTER EMERSON BROWNE
Author of "Uncle Sham," "We'll Dally 'Round the Flag, Boys," etc.

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511 Fifth Avenue, New York City

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Hughes Alliance

Report of First Meeting of Hughes Alliance, Held at Hotel Astor Tuesday, June 27, 1916

At a meeting held at the Hotel Astor Tuesday evening, June 27th, it was decided that the Hughes Alliance should be brought into action as a definite factor in the present National campaign. A temporary organization was perfected, headed by Darwin R. James, Jr., as temporary chairman, and Harold G. Aron as temporary secretary. Temporary headquarters were established at the Hotel Astor, and arrangements were outlined for a meeting of the General Committee of the Alliance to complete the permanent organization on July 10th, definite announcement of which will be made later.

The State organization of the Hughes Alliance will be a part of the National organization bearing the same name. The Alliance will be non-partisan in character and will work independently, although in entire harmony and co-operation with the activities of the Republican party committees in behalf of Governor Hughes.

Especial interest attaches to the authorized announcement as to the formation of auxiliary and local branches of the Hughes Alliance, that no "auxiliary or local organization will be known or designated as representing citizens of any particular foreign extraction," "Straight American," "Undiluted and 100 per cent." will be the basis of organization of the Hughes Alliance.

The sentiment of the meeting was unanimous that no trace of factional or partisan division should be permitted to enter the Alliance, as a State organization or in any locality. The personnel of the alliance and its

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"Strict Accountability"

As Applied to the President

By FRANCIS BELLAMY

ISSUED BY THE
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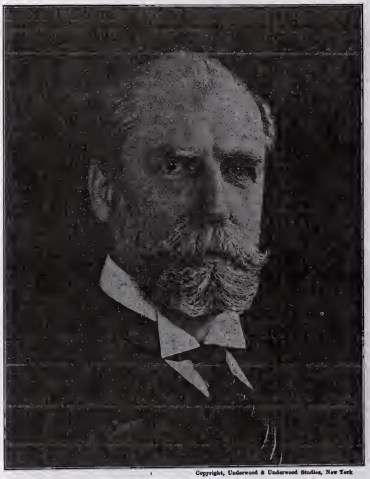
HUGHES



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His Principles

AS TOLD IN HIS OWN WORDS

Issued by the
NATIONAL HUGHES ALLIANCE
511 Fifth Avenue, New York City

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Efficiency
and
Co-Operation

SPEECHES OF
CHAS. E. HUGHES

Before

The Mile High Club, Denver, Col.
Aug. 26, 1916

The Commercial Club, San Francisco, Cal.
Aug. 19, 1916

The Missouri Athletic Club, St. Louis, Mo.
Sept. 2, 1916

We shall never win out if we simply array ourselves in the ranks of labor and in the ranks of capital. These are two hands that must work together.

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The Women's Ca[illegible]n for Hughes

On October 2d the Women's Campaign T[illegible]its tour, covering 28 states of the country and returning on November 3d. The itinerary is a[illegible]

MONDAY, OCT. 2d			
N. Y. Lv. Grand Cent. Term.		(N.Y.Cent.)	11:00 a.m.
"	Ar. Albany	"	3:00 p.m.
"	Lv. Albany	"	3:30 p.m. 1 h 30 m p.m.
"	Ar. Utica	"	5:35 p.m.
"	Lv. Utica	"	7:00 p.m. 1 h 35 m p.m.
"	Ar. Syracuse	"	8:30 p.m. Night meeting
TUESDAY, OCT. 3d			
N. Y.	Lv. Syracuse	"	4:00 a.m.
"	Ar. Rochester	"	6:00 a.m.
"	Lv. Rochester	"	11:30 a.m. 5 h 30 m a.m.
"	Ar. Buffalo	"	1:30 p.m.
"	Lv. Buffalo(Cent.Time)	"	3:00 p.m. 2 h 30 m p.m.
Ohio	Ar. Cleveland	"	7:00 p.m. Night meeting
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4th			
Ohio	Lv. Cleveland	"	3:40 a.m.
"	Ar. Toledo	"	6:15 a.m.
"	Lv. Toledo	"	4:00 p.m. 9 h 45 m noon
Mich.	Ar. Detroit	"	5:45 p.m. Night meeting
THURSDAY, OCT. 5th			
Mich.	Lv. Detroit	(Mich. Cent.)	1:00 a.m.
Ind.	Ar. So. Bend via Niles	"	7:00 a.m.
"	Lv. So. Bend	"	10:00 a.m. 3 h a.m.
Ill.	Ar. Chicago	"	12:15 p.m. Noon & night
FRIDAY, OCT. 6th			
Ill.	Lv. Chicago	(C.,M.& St.P.)	3:00 a.m.
Wis.	Ar. Milwaukee	"	6:00 a.m.
"	Lv. Milwaukee	"	1:50 p.m. 7 h 50 m noon
"	Ar. Madison	"	4:40 p.m.
"	Lv. Madison	"	9:30 p.m. Early night
SATURDAY, OCT. 7th			
Minn.	Ar. St. Paul	"	8:00 a.m. all day&night
SUNDAY, OCT. 8th			
Minn.	Lv. Minneapolis	(No. Pacific)	11:30 p.m. No meetings
MONDAY, OCT. 9th			
N.Dak.	Ar. Fargo	"	7:35 a.m.
"	Lv. Fargo	"	11:00 a.m. 3 h 25 m a.m.
"	Ar. Jamestown	"	2:00 p.m.
"	Lv. Jamestown	"	4:00 p.m. 2 h p.m.
"	Ar. Bismarck	"	7:00 p.m.
"	Lv. Bismarck	"	11:00 p.m. Night meeting
TUESDAY, OCT. 10th			
Mont.	Ar. Miles City	(Mountain Time)	
"	Lv. Miles City	(No. Pacific)	7:00 a.m.
"	Ar. Billings	"	1:30 p.m. 6 h 30 m noon
"	Lv. Billings	"	5:30 p.m.
"		"	11:00 p.m. Night meeting
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 11th			
Mont.	Ar. Helena	"	8:00 a.m.
"	Lv. Helena	(Grt.Northern)	2:00 p.m. 6 h noon
"	Ar. Butte	"	5:00 p.m. Night meeting
THURSDAY, OCT. 12th			
Mont.	Lv. Butte	(No. Pacific)	4:00 a.m.
"	Ar. Missoula	"	7:00 a.m.
"	Lv. Missoula	"	11:00 a.m. 4 h a.m.
Wash.	Ar. Spokane(Pac.Time)	"	6:00 p.m.
"	Lv. Spokane	"	11:30 p.m. Night meeting
FRIDAY, OCT. 13th			
Wash.	Ar. Seattle	"	1:00 p.m. Noon & night
SATURDAY, OCT. 14th			
Wash.	Lv. Seattle	(Grt.Northern)	4:00 a.m.
"	Ar. Tacoma	"	6:00 a.m.
"	Lv. Tacoma	"	1:00 p.m. 4 h noon
Ore.	Ar. Portland	"	6:30 p.m. Night meeting
SUNDAY, OCT. 15th			
Ore.	Lv. Portland	(So. Pacific)	12:30 a.m. No meeting
MONDAY, OCT. 16th			
Cal.	Ar. Sacramento	"	9:20 a.m.
"	Lv. Sacramento	"	12:00 m. 2 h 40 m a.m.
Nev.	Ar. Reno	"	7:20 p.m.
"	Lv. Reno	"	11:30 p.m. Night meeting
TUESDAY, OCT. 17th			
Cal.	Ar. San Francisco	"	10:00 a.m.
"	Lv. San Francisco	"	11:00 p.m. Noon & night
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18th			
Cal.	Lv. Los Angeles	(A.,T.& S.F.)	12:00 m.
"	Lv. Los Angeles	"	12:00 midnight Noon & night

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[illegible]HURSDAY, OCT. 19th			
C[illegible]	Ar. San Diego	"	6:00 a.m.
"	Lv. San Diego	"	1:30 p.m. 7 h 30 m noon
"	Ar. Los Angeles	"	6:00 p.m.
"	Lv. Los Angeles	"	6:30 p.m. No meeting
[illegible]NDAY, OCT. 20th			
[illegible]iz.	Ar. Phoenix	"	8:30 a.m.
"	Lv. Phoenix	"	11:00 p.m. all day&night
SATURDAY, OCT. 21st			
Cal.	Ar. Barstow	"	8:00 a.m.
"	Lv. Barstow	(SaltLakeRoute)	10:00 a.m. 2 h a.m.
SUNDAY, OCT. 22d			
Utah	Ar. Salt Lake City	(Mountain Time)	
"		"	6:30 p.m. No meeting
MONDAY, OCT. 23d			
Utah	Lv. Salt Lake City	(U.P.Sys.)	12:00 midnight Night meeting
TUESDAY, OCT. 24th			
Idaho	Ar. Nampa via Pocatello	"	1:00 p.m.
"	Lv. Nampa	"	3:00 p.m. 2 h noon
"	Ar. Boise City	"	3:45 p.m. Night meeting
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 25th			
"	Lv. Boise City	"	1:00 a.m.
"	Ar. Pocatello via Nampa	"	8:00 a.m.
"	Lv. Pocatello	"	11:00 a.m. 3 h a.m.
THURSDAY, OCT. 26th			
Wyo.	Ar. Cheyenne	"	6:00 a.m.
"	Lv. Cheyenne	"	12:00 m. 7 h noon
Col.	Ar. Denver	"	3:00 p.m. Night meeting
FRIDAY, OCT. 27th			
Col.	Lv. Denver	(D. & R. G.	3:00 a.m.
"	Ar. Colorado Springs	"	6:30 a.m.
"	Lv. Denver	(Rock Island)	3:00 p.m. 8 h 30 m
SATURDAY, OCT. 28th			
Neb.	Ar. Lincoln	"	6:00 a.m.
"	Lv. Lincoln	"	11:00 a.m. 5 h a.m.
"	Ar. Omaha	"	1:00 p.m.
"	Lv. Omaha	"	3:00 p.m. 2 h noon
Iowa	Ar. Des Moines	"	7:15 p.m.
"	Lv. Des Moines	"	11:59 p.m. Night meeting
SUNDAY, OCT. 29th			
Kan.	Ar. Topeka via St.Joseph	"	11:45 a.m. No meeting
MONDAY, OCT. 30th			
Kan.	Lv. Topeka	"	2:00 p.m.
Mo.	Ar. Kansas City	"	4:00 p.m.
"	Lv. Kansas City via Burlington	"	11:00 p.m. Night meeting
TUESDAY, OCT. 31st			
Mo.	Ar. St. Louis	(C.C.C.& St.L.)	7:00 a.m.
"	Lv. St. Louis	"	1:30 p.m. 6 h 30 m a.m.
Ind.	Ar. Indianapolis	"	7:00 p.m. Night meeting
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1st			
Ind.	Lv. Indianapolis	"	4:00 a.m.
Ky.	Ar. Louisville	(L. & N.)	8:00 a.m.
"	Lv. Louisville	"	2:45 p.m. 6 h 45 m
Ohio	Ar. Cincinnati	"	6:00 p.m. Night meeting
THURSDAY, NOV. 2d			
Ohio	Lv. Cincinnati	(C.C.C.&St.L.)	3:00 a.m.
"	Ar. Columbus	(B. & O.)	6:00 a.m.
"	Lv. Columbus	"	10:30 a.m. 4 h 30 m a.m.
W.Va.	Ar. Wheeling	"	4:30 p.m.
"	Lv. Wheeling	"	5:30 p.m. 1 h p.m.
Pa.	Ar. Pittsburgh	"	7:30 p.m. Night meeting
FRIDAY, NOV. 3d			
Pa.	Lv. Pittsburgh	(Penn. R. R.)	1:00 a.m.
"	Ar. Harrisburg	"	7:30 a.m.
"	Lv. Harrisburg	"	10:30 a.m. 3 h a.m.
Md.	Ar. Baltimore	"	12:30 p.m.
"	Lv. Baltimore	"	2:00 p.m. 1 h 30 m
Del.	Ar. Wilmington	"	3:45 p.m.
"	Lv. Wilmington	"	4:45 p.m. 1 h p.m.
Pa.	Ar. Philadelphia	"	6:30 p.m. Night meeting
SATURDAY, NOV. 4th			
N. J.	Ar. Trenton	"	a.m.
"	Lv. Trenton	"	
"	Ar. Newark	"	noon
"	Lv. Newark	"	
N. Y.	Ar. Penn. Term	"	Night meeting

At every town on the schedule, meetings will be held under the auspices of local Campaign Train Committees now being rapidly organized.

The National Train Committee includes: Mrs. Arthur Capper, Topeka, Kan.; Mrs. George Sutherland, Salt Lake City, Utah; Mrs. Herbert C. Humphrey, Reno, Nev.; Mrs. Thruston Ballard, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Cincinnati, O.; Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, New York; Miss Maud Wetmore, Newport, R. I.; Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, New York; Mrs. Geo. H. Partridge, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. Walter Damrosch, New York; Mrs. Winslow William, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Spencer Penrose, Colorado Springs, Col.; Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, New York; Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, California; Mrs. Charles M. Hoffman, Newport, R. I.; Mrs. Edward T. Stotesbury, Philadelphia, Pa., and Mrs. Julius Rosenwald, Chicago.

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ADDRESS OF

Charles E. Hughes

ACCEPTING THE

Republican Nomination for President

Delivered in Carnegie Hall,

Monday Evening, July 31, 1916

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

A Statement from the NATIONAL HUGHES ALLIANCE (Walter T. Arndt, Director of Publicity), 511 Fifth Ave., New York

One Hundred Million

If a question arises which threatens the peace of the United States the President must decide whether or not to plunge one hundred million people into war. This is a solemn responsibility, for it is a dreadful thing to plunge one hundred million people into war.

We hear the remark, "Well, at least he has kept us out of war," and people say, "What, shall this country of one hundred million souls go to war because some of our citizens risked themselves by making investments in Mexico?" Or they say, "If a few men are wrongfully killed, shall we risk the lives of thousands?" And who has not thought deeply on this subject? Some indeed would have us believe that Mr. Wilson represented the prevailing thought in the mind of each individual; that his policies are thoroughly dominated by the consciousness of the hundred million, so naturally do they allow this idea to force other considerations out of mind.

But what does this mean? What does this attitude of mind lead to? Shall a father object less strenuously to an attack upon his family if he has ten children than if he has one? If it is right for one brother to protect his sister from insult is it any less right for ten brothers? It is a strange plea when one hundred million is urged as too *large* a number of people to perform a righteous act.

A hundred million people to put to shame! In plain truth that is the meaning of Mr. Wilson's policy. The word of praise—he kept us out of war. No question as to right or wrong. No question as to obligations and responsibilities. Simply he kept us out of war. Perhaps, as some say, he faithfully represents us, but it is the all-too-prevalent coward in us which he represents thus.

How long can such a state of mind last in the American people? Has it been definitely decided to abandon nationality? Is an American no longer an American if he steps outside our boundaries? If not, the lapse of time cannot obscure the Mexican issue and the Lusitania slaughter cannot annul the responsibilities we have incurred in the eyes of Europe, cannot bring to life the American dead. One hundred million people, in the measure of their supposed worth thus become unworthy. For what worth is there in standing apart from discharging responsibilities because of the large numbers who share these responsibilities? The escape from the horrors of war, even if that escape be assured, is not worth the price of national disgrace; and under our present policy even the escape from war is by no means assured.

As we become more and more cautious about our own skin, it becomes less and less worth being cautious about. Just as a fat man suffering indignities for fear his precious pounds will be called upon to assert his manhood, loses the respect of his fellow men; so under our present leadership, if it can be called such, we are urging our numerical greatness as a reason for avoiding the trouble and danger involved in the fulfilling of our obligations.

It is true that we are dazzled by the magnitude of our wealth and resources, and think so highly of our country that all affairs outside its borders seem dim and obscure by comparison; but sooner or later the United States will prove a small and sordid place to live in if any one of its hundred million citizens can be killed with impunity whenever he goes outside of it. It is true that decisions which may involve this vast and prosperous country in war are momentous and awful, but it does not therefore follow that they are not sometimes right. It is true the responsibility of representing one hundred millions is a heavy one, but the responsibility for misrepresenting that number is far heavier.

What we want is a leader, a man of whom we can be proud, a man who looks with single eye to the straightforward and righteous path. And if he must ask his countrymen for sacrifices is not afraid to ask them. A man who faces issues squarely and tells the truth manlike, whether it be harsh or not, a man who knows that evils shrink if we move toward them resolutely and rapidly; a man who knows the best in his fellowmen and calls it forth by his own courage and worth. To such a man our hundred millions are strength and encouragement, for if the call to the manhood within us be given we shall respond.

Such a man is Charles Evans Hughes!

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Gifford Pinchot for HUGHES

Conservation Leader Shows Why Progressives Should Work Against Wilson

ISSUED BY
THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

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Wilson, Woodrow, Pres. U.S., 1856-1924.

Gifford Pinchot for HUGHES

Conservation Leader Shows Why Progressives Should Work Against Wilson

ISSUED BY
THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

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Why Independents Are for Hughes

"His leadership is the fruit of the progressive movement in American politics."—Raymond Robins.

"The nomination of Mr. Justice Hughes will be acceptable to the great body of progressive Republicans in this country. . . . He is able, independent, fearless and possessed of high public spirit."—Robert M. La Follette.

"Voters have the right to feel assured that . . . Hughes will carry on the business of the Administration in cooperation with associates in his cabinet of the calibre and ability of Root, Stimson and Roosevelt."—George Haven Putnam.

"His public career, as well as his public statements, give the assurance that his decisions as President will be based on cool deliberation, courage and unquestioned devotion to the country's interests."—Herbert S. Hadley.

"In my judgment, the nomination of Mr. Hughes meets the conditions set forth in the statements of the Progressive National Committee, issued last January, and in my own statements. . .

"I regard Mr. Hughes as a man whose public record is a guarantee that he will not merely stand for a programme of clean-cut, straight-out Americanism before election, but will resolutely and in good faith put it through if elected."—Theodore Roosevelt, to the Progressive National Committee.

"I propose to present to this committee a motion for the approval of Mr. Hughes, in accordance with the suggestion by Theodore Roosevelt."—James R. Garfield, to the Progressive National Committee.

"The people have come to feel that, while the Administration boasts of devotion to the abstract idea of humanity, there is no effective protection of the American citizen as such."—David Jayne Hill, former Ambassador to Germany.

"If Lincoln, Grant, Roosevelt or Hughes had said he would hold foreign nations to strict accountability, and would use the power of the nation to enforce it, *he would have made it good without going to war*."—Hon. Joseph H. Choate.

"The election of Wilson in the face of his record would surely lower our standards of political duty and of courage. This Administration, more than any in the last twenty-five years, has been dominated by considerations of political expediency."—Senator Theodore E. Burton.

"I believe that Hughes is going to sweep the country in November. . . . I find that the Hughes sentiment is growing every day."—Malcolm R. Patterson, former Governor of Tennessee, Democrat.

"In the matter of the ten-hours-pay-for-an-eight-hour-day, President Wilson became part of a conspiracy of coercion."—Former Senator Albert J. Beveridge.

"I have joined the Hughes Alliance and I urge every Democrat to join it, upon the paramount issue raised by President Wilson's acts and omissions in dealing with foreign affairs.

"In view of his ability, training, ideals, and high judicial as well as administrative experience, Charles E. Hughes, if he is President of the United States, could not fail to exert extraordinary influence on a conference of the Nations."—Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell University.

"I uphold in Mr. Hughes his constructive statesmanship, as opposed to the negative intelligence in matters of state which Mr. Wilson has shown."—Everett Colby.

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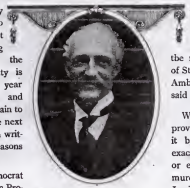
Wilson's Record Should Make Every Progressive Vote For Hughes

BY GIFFORD PINCHOT



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GIFFORD PINCHOT

IT is the duty of every American citizen to make and support openly his choice among the candidates for the Presidency. That duty is especially solemn this year because great events and great decisions are certain to confront us during the next Administration. I am writing to give you my reasons for my own choice.

I am neither a Democrat nor a Republican, but a Progressive. Yet, there being no Progressive nominee, unless I choose to support a candidate who cannot be elected, I must vote for either Wilson or Hughes.

For a Time I Liked Wilson

For many months after his inauguration, I thought well of President Wilson. In many respects I liked what he said about what he was going to do. He talked well and made a good impression. It was only when I began to check up what he said by what he did that I was forced to change my view.

In the end I came to see that President Wilson has a greater power than any other man in public life to say one thing but do another, and get away with it.

The facts which justify this statement are common knowledge.

Saying What He Did Not Mean

We have all heard him tell Germany publicly that she would be held to strict accountability; and have learned afterward that he had actually let her know secretly at the time, by the mouth of his Secretary of State through the Austrian Ambassador, that what he said he did not mean.

We have all seen him prove that he did not mean it by his total failure to exact reparation, apology, or even disavowal for the murder of Americans on the Lusitania.

I do not say that Wilson should have thrust us into war. There was no need of war. But there was need of courage to give us peace with self-respect.

If Wilson had shown courage this country would not have skidded from one crisis to the next, again and again narrowly escaping disaster.

We have all heard him declare against intervention in Mexico, while actually intervening to dictate who should and who should not hold office there; and denounce war against Mexico while actually engaged in war.

With war on every side of us, we all heard him, in his second annual message, solemnly assure the country that we had not been negligent of National defense.

It was not true; and later on he himself proved that it was not true by proclaiming aloud the need for what he had solemnly assured us we already had.

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HARVEYISMS

1913-1916

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THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

X-E765
.R4

A Four Billion Dollar Congress

Democratic Extravagance Exposed

At the Rate the Present Democratic Administration is Traveling the Authorizations and Appropriations of the 64th Congress Will Reach the Stupendous Total of $4,226,368,968; or in Other Words, the Total Appropriations and Authorizations for the 64th Congress Will Equal or Exceed the Total Cost of the Civil War, Which Amounted in Round Numbers to $4,000,000,000

"A FOUR-BILLION-DOLLAR CONGRESS."

So will history record the present 64th Congress, Democratic in
ɔth its branches, if, at its next and last session, it appropriates the
ıblic moneys as recklessly and as extravagantly as it did during the
ɜt session that closed September 8, 1916.

oth The recent session, which constitutes only one-half of the 64th
appr gress, appropriated in cash $1,626,439,209 and specifically author-
the the additional expenditure of $231,945,275, making a grand total
appr 1,858,384,484, or NEARLY FOUR TIMES THE AMOUNT
defici ROPRIATED BY THE REPUBLICAN "BILLION-DOLLAR
incurr GRESS" made famous by Democratic critics. Nor is this all.
Congr 3rd Congress (Democratic in all its branches) appropriated
ing tho 055,150. This was during the first half of the Wilson Admin-
n.

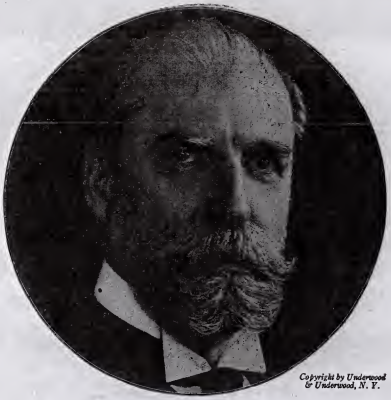
"Th
to $685,7

X-E769
.R4
#81

Reasons Why
Hughes
Should be Elected

Reasons Why
Wilson
Should be Defeated

no. 8
X-E769
.R4
#82



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Why I shall vote for Hughes instead of Wilson

By Lawrence F. Abbott

WHEN President Wilson first entered public life I was greatly attracted to him. He was a scholar, a gentleman, a historian, a student of the underlying questions of social progress and political economy and the head of a great university.

When he became Governor of New Jersey I hailed the event as auspicious. We were about, I thought, to enter upon a policy of choosing for our administrative statesmen highly trained, intellectual leaders instead of serviceable party hacks. On the whole, his record as Governor of New Jersey confirmed this feeling, although I now realize that I began to question his practical wisdom when he pushed through with great effort his bills to destroy monopolistic corporations in New Jersey, known as the Seven Sisters bills.

These bills turned out to be merely a mass of words and reflect little influence of any kind, that I can find, upon the political or social progress of New Jersey.

X-E 772

THE WOODROW WILSON FOUNDATION
8 West 40th Street
New York 18, N. Y.

The Woodrow Wilson Foundation has been interested to find out when the "Wilson" film was opening in the various cities in the country, thinking that people would want to see it at the first possible opportunity. The following list, from the New York office of The Twentieth Century Fox Film Corporation, gives the cities, theatres and the opening dates of the film, as compiled August 22, 1944.

As this is not a comprehensive nor final list, we suggest you watch your local newspapers for further announcements.

OPENING DATES FOR THE "WILSON" FILM

City	*Theater*	*Date of Opening*
Aberdeen, Wash.	D. & R.	Sept. 10
Atlanta, Ga.	Paramount	Sept. 13
Augusta, Ga.	Imperial	Sept. 24
Baltimore, Md.	New	Sept. 14
Bellingham, Wash.	Mt. Baker	Sept. 24
Boston, Mass.	RKO Boston	Sept. 28
Bremerton, Wash.	Admiral	Sept. 17
Cincinnati, Ohio	Capitol	Sept. 9
Columbus, Ga.	Royal	Sept. 24
Dayton, Ohio		Sept. 21
Denver, Colo.	Denver & Esquire	Sept. 12
Detroit, Mich.	Fox	Sept. 22
Eugene, Ore.	McDonald	Oct. 1
Everett, Wash.	Everett	Sept. 24
Fresno, Calif.	Wilson & Tower	Sept. 17
Gainesville, Ga.	Royal	Oct. 2-4
Kansas City, Mo.	Tower	Sept. 8
Los Angeles, Calif.	Carthay Circle United Artists	Now Showing

X-E772

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Gainesville, Ga.	Royal	Oct. 2-4
Kansas City, Mo.	Tower	Sept. 8
Los Angeles, Calif.	Carthay Circle United Artists	Now Showing

F-E 772 #85

"WILSON"

THE thought has kept recurring to my mind ever since I saw "Wilson" on the opening night and again a few nights later that this film may well turn out to be the most important single contribution to the education of the American public regarding America's place in world-life that has been made by any private group since the last war.

That is, I realize, a large statement. It may well turn out to be exaggerated. But the reception of the film in what is usually considered sophisticated New York and the utterly unprecedented acclaim of its usually merciless critics justify it at least as a speculation. It will soon be opening in cities and towns throughout the land; it is estimated that a minimum of fifty million people will see it.

The film, is, first of all and superficially, absorbing entertainment, as indeed it must be for a mass audience. Even one who is completely ignorant of Mr. Wilson or uninterested in politics can hardly fail to follow with close attention its kaleidoscopic unfolding of the American panorama of a generation ago and the intensely human story of its most prominent citizen. The last type of opening one would predict for a Wilson film would be a football game; the successive glimpses of political bosses, the national conventions, the election, the struggle not to get into the war, the marching and milling of men in this other war constitute Americana of absorbing interest.

And the film is pleasing throughout: the kind of picture of themselves which Americans like to see. Villains there are, of course, but nice ones. Nostalgia there is, too, to an appealing degree: favorite songs like "Old Nassau" and "Over There," national folk-memories like Eddie Foy and Lew Dockstader and other bits which make Americans warm-hearted and friendly. There are also inside glimpses which modest people thrill to see, such as the White House interior and the Peace Conference drama. Most surprising of all, perhaps, in a film of this intricacy is that not once does it fail in dignity or good taste, even in the delicate task of portraying the intimate personal episodes of Mr. Wilson's life.

This is not to say that the film is perfect. No film could be. Many who knew Mr. Wilson will think that, though he is portrayed with great dignity and sincerity by Mr. Alexander Knox, he appears far younger and less scarred than he was, particularly at the end. Some will feel that Mrs. Wilson, who is feelingly portrayed by Geraldine Fitzgerald, appears as less mature than she actually was; she is also given a galaxy of 47 different dresses which is more in keeping with Hollywood generosity than Southern reserve. Still others from the political viewpoint will feel that the Wilson-Lodge conflict is not fully explained; that all Mr. Wilson's good points and few of his weak ones are brought out; or that the alternative ascribed to the 1920 campaign of "Cox for the League and Harding against it" is an over-simplification, wherein, indeed, the seeds of today's tragedy germinated.

But such criticisms are wholly secondary. The overwhelming result of this film is to bring back to life and before a generation which did not live those

X-F

#86

THIRD CONFERENCE ON DOCUMENT DISTRIBUTION

Woodrow Wilson Foundation

December 13, 1947

Chairman: Mr. Alger Hiss,
President,
Carnegie Endowment for
International Peace

Present:

Private Agencies:

American Political Science Association:
Professor Kenneth Colegrove
Brookings Institution:
Mr. John F. Gange
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace:
Mr. Alger Hiss, Mr. Malcolm Davis,
Miss H. L. Scanlon, Miss Anne Winslow,
Mrs. A. H. Willard, Mr. Frank Conant
Cleveland Council for World Affairs:
Miss Richardson, Mr. Matthews
Columbia University Press:
Mr. Fon W. Boardman
Commission to Study the Organization of Peace:
Professor Clyde Eagleton, Miss Margaret Olson
Council on Foreign Relations:
Miss Ruth Savord, Mr. Donald Wasson
Foreign Policy Association:
Mr. Brooks Emeny, Miss Ona Ringwood,
Miss Matthews
Institute of Pacific Relations:
Mr. William L. Holland, Mr. Edward Carter
Rockefeller Foundation:
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Royal Institute of International Affairs:
Miss Marie Louise Twaddell
Woodrow Wilson Foundation:
Miss Harriet Van Wyck
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Mr. Raymond Dennett, Mrs. John Alexander,
Miss Margaret Staples, Mr. Robert K. Turner
Yale Institute of International Studies:
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College of the City of New York:
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Micro-card Committee, Wesleyan University

X-E 772

#87

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College of the City of New York:
Mr. Jerome Wilcox, Mr. Fremont Rider, Chairman
Micro-card Committee, Wesleyan University

#88 X-E772

POSTWAR INFORMATION BULLETIN

Stimulating program ideas.

Indispensable study materials.

Tested methods of arousing popular interest.

For discussion leaders, teachers, program chairmen, librarians, and the intelligent layman.

Published by
THE POSTWAR INFORMATION EXCHANGE, INC.
a clearing house on national and international affairs
Located at
The Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library
8 West 40th Street New York 18, N. Y.

X-E772
#89

Do Americans Want a World Organization?

If you are interested in United States' participation in a post-war world organization, you may need to know what the American public is thinking on these questions . . .

Do Americans want a world organization?

What countries should belong?

What powers should a world union have?

What sacrifices will the people of the United States make for a world organization?

Who is for the idea and who is against it?

You will find the answers to these questions — in terms of national opinion — in: **"The Public Looks at World Organization,"** issued by the National Opinion Research Center.

For example, out of every 100 Americans . . .

MORE THAN	70	approve the general idea of the United States being active in some type of world organization.
	68	think such an organization will need to have some kind of military force to enforce its rulings.
	50	think such an organization will have a **good chance** to prevent future wars.
BUT ONLY	26	think it is likely that a way will be worked out to prevent future wars after this one.

This attractive brochure includes nine unusual graphs and charts, and a total of 32 pages of vital material. The price is only 25c. Please don't put it off. Fill in the coupon now. Let us send you **"The Public Looks at World Organization".**

NATIONAL OPINION RESEARCH CENTER
University of Denver, Denver 10, Colorado

Please send me.....copies of **"The Public Looks at World Organization"** (Report No. 19) at 25c each.

☐ Check or money order enclosed. ☐ Stamps or coin enclosed. ☐ Bill me.

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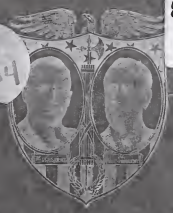
E783.D4
#90



BUDDIES!

Cox Says: "I believe in American homes for American fighters. A home is the best bonus."

Roosevelt Says: "To the cry of the French at Verdun: 'They shall not pass,' the cheer of our own men in the Argonne: 'We shall go through,' we must add this: 'It shall not occur again'."

Read every word of this pamphlet

SPREAD THE TRUTH!

ISSUED BY
VETERANS COX-ROOSEVELT CLUBS
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
NEW YORK CITY

X-E783
.R4
#9

A Heart to Heart Talk with the Farmers of the Nation

To the Farmers of America:

Next November you will join with all other good citizens in choosing a President of the United States for the four years beginning March 4, 1921.

You must choose either Warren G. Harding, the Republican nominee, or James M. Cox, the Democratic nominee. One or the other of these two men will be elected. A vote for any other candidate is a vote wasted; a shot in the air. The affairs of the nation during the next four years will be directed either by a Republican administration or by a Democratic administration.

The vital question is, under which party will your interests best be served? And when we say your interests, we mean both your interests as a citizen and your interests as a farmer.

You have exactly as much concern in the general issues in dispute as have all other good citizens. But it is not our purpose here to discuss these general issues. We have presented them in a series of pamphlets, which we will be very glad indeed to send you. It is our purpose now to consider the matter from the purely farm standpoint.

E
X-E 183
.R4
#92

Shall we Perpetuate the Wilson Dictatorship as a System of Government?

In order to secure that result President Wilson first embodied his autocratic system of personal government in the platform of the San Francisco Convention, and then compelled the nominees of that Convention to pledge themselves publicly and in writing, on Sunday morning, July 18, at the White House, to uphold and defend that system in every particular, under the battle cry "we are as one in all things." (1920)

The Wilsonian system in question demands (1) absolute submission at home of all citizens to a Political Dictatorship vested in the President; (2) absolute submission abroad of this Republic to a secret conclave in which the British empire is to be forever omnipotent. Mr. Wilson has publicly declared that we should be willing to sacrifice a part of our sovereignty to the Covenant, because, he says, "the League is greater than the Government" of any country.

By Hannis Taylor,

Author of "The Origin and Growth of the American Constitution."

"The Constitution is the Soul of the State."—*Isocrates.*

The Wilson Dictatorship as defined by its author.

The purpose of this paper is to indicate very briefly the origin and character of the Wilson Dictatorship and its practical results down to the present time, in order that the American people may fairly determine whether or no it should be substituted permanently for the plan devised by the fathers.

—1920—

X-E783
.R4

#93

Why the Farmer Should Vote the Republican Ticket

ISSUED BY THE
REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

X-E 783
.R4
#94

Why the Farmer Should Vote the Republican Ticket

ISSUED BY THE
REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

E #95 X-E783 .R4

Why Women Should Vote for Harding and Coolidge

By

RUTH WRIGHT KAUFFMAN

Your party is your servant. Do you want a servant that's had almost no experience? Or do you want a "stay-er"?

Sixty years young, the Republican Party has had the most experience in guiding government. For only one-tenth of that time were both President and Congress Democratic; there were only 14 Presidents: 12 were Republicans.

Democrats: Frankly paternalistic—that discourages individual enterprise. Republicans: Frankly individualistic—that encourages initiative. Paternalism: The Government owns the People. Individualism: The People own the Government.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE

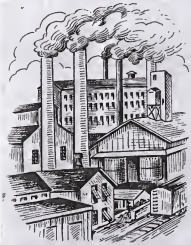
The WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT became an acute national issue in '14. It was smothered by two Democratic Congresses. When a Republican Congress came to power, it passed the Amendment inside of two weeks. Of the first 35 States to ratify, 29 WERE REPUBLICAN. Carrie Chapman Catt: "Women owe a debt of gratitude to the Republican Party."

"BY THEIR FRUITS"

LINCOLN'S party-platform (Rep.) declared for the Union; the Democratic platform advised a pusillanimous peace. When

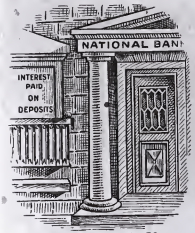
X-E785
.P6
#96

TWO YEARS HARDING ADMINISTRATION



BUSY FACTORIES

CONTENTED WORKMEN



GREATER BANK DEPOSITS

INCREASED EXPORTS

PROSPEROUS AND HAPPY FARMERS.

X-E795
.P6
#97

The Truth, The Facts, The Record.

For Republican Speakers
In the Campaign of
1922

COMPILED FOR THE

Republican Senatorial Committee
Republican Congressional Committee
Republican National Committee

Congress's Committee for Inform Orwel Affairs
OCT 1922
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Headquarters
Republican Senatorial Committee
Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

10

X-E785
.P6
#98

THE REPUBLICAN HAND BOOK

1922

WATKINS PRINTING CO., PHOENIX

X-E791
.P6
#99

From Hard Times To Prosperity

A Review of Five Years of Constructive Legislation and Sound Administration by the Republican Party

The country does not appear to require radical departures from the policies already adopted, so much as it needs a further extension of those policies and the improvement of details.—*President Coolidge.*

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL SPEAKERS' BULLETIN
1926

X-E791
.P6
#100

U.S. - Pos & gen - 10/22 - 1924.

Brief Review of Activities And Policies of Federal Executive Departments

Contributed by

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
The SECRETARY OF WAR
The ATTORNEY GENERAL
The POSTMASTER GENERAL
The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
The SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE
The SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
The SECRETARY OF LABOR

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
BULLETIN NO. 6
1928

X-E795
.D4

RED LETTER DAYS

1924 OCTOBER 1924						
SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.	FRI.	SAT.
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

Victory Vote Drive

Salvaging the Vote for Davis

—o—

#101

PROGRAM

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7—Campaign Issues. What they are and how to meet them. Approach to National Questions.
Meeting to be held at_____at_____o'clock.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14—Responsible Government.
Meeting to be held at_____at_____o'clock.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21—Wasted Votes.
Meeting to be held at_____at_____o'clock.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28—Davis is the Man.
Meeting to be held at_____at_____o'clock.

You are cordially invited to be present at these Red Letter Day meetings.

President_____

Cor. Sec'y_____

X-E795

WHAT VETERANS HAVE RECEIVED AT THE HANDS OF A REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION

The oil reserve of the United States navy, the first line of the nation's defense, bartered away by a bribe-taking Republican cabinet member.

The Veterans' Bureau looted of millions appropriated for disabled men by a crooked director and a coterie of grafting Republican politicians.

The patriotism of four million World war veterans questioned and their motives impugned by President Coolidge in his message vetoing adjusted compensation.

The bread taken from the mouths of aged Union soldiers and their widows by Coolidge in his veto of the Bursum bill.

Veterans of the Spanish-American war denied an "equal standard" with veterans of other wars by Mr. Coolidge.

#102

Vote for a Change

ELECT JOHN W. DAVIS

"To the veterans of our wars, we shall give, in honor and in honesty, the grateful care they have so justly earned."—Davis' Acceptance Speech.

X-E795
.D4

How the Farm Woman Can Reduce the High Cost of Living

#103.

"I haven't had a thing new this year. My last year's hat looks awful but I'll have to wear it again, for Mary just has to have a coat and it will take all I've saved this year to get it. I just haven't the heart to go to town shopping. Everything is so high and the things we have to sell bring nothing."

No, it isn't Aunty Killjoy speaking. It's the country women throughout the land whose homes of happiness and cheer are now places of depression and gloom where one hears nothing but taxes and hard times, where children listen and cease to play.

The question is: How can this condition be remedied? Why does it exist? Don't let anyone fool you by saying it is the natural result of the War.

Why do you pay 43 per cent more for sugar than you did in 1922? Why has clothing jumped 14¼ per cent higher in price, tools, hardware, implements and vehicles 26¼ per cent higher, drugs, chemicals, paints and oils all the way from 5 to 20 per cent higher; lumber, fence posts, shingles and furniture 23 per cent. Why this great increase in the cost of everything that has to be bought on the farm?

THE REPUBLICAN HIGH TARIFF is the answer.

(1922)

The Republican Party with its Fordney-McCumber Tariff law is ruining the farmer. It's primary concern is always for the big manufacturing interests.

A comparison of prices since the enactment of the Fordney-McCumber law in 1922 with those before shows something of the burden of taxes in the greatly increased prices of living necessities

X-E745
.D4

How the Farm Woman Can Reduce the High Cost of Living

#104

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X-E795
.D4 #105

What Goes With the Farm Woman's Dollar?

The farm woman knows the value of a dollar. She resents the fact that today it takes **Two Dollars** to buy what she could formerly buy for **One Dollar.**

She Wants to Know

WHY—Amoskeag Apron Gingham costs twice as much today as it did in 1916.

WHY—Buttons that were then **10** cents a dozen are now **20** cents.

WHY—Flannelettes that were **15** cents a yard are now **30** cents.

WHY—Woolen Underwear now costs three times what it did then, so that now she cannot afford to buy it.

WHY—Stockings (cotton) that were **50** cents are now **$1.00.**

WHY—Sugar has more than doubled in price.

WHY—Everything the **American Farm Woman** must buy has increased so in price that she no longer can buy anything but the bare necessities.

She Has Found The Answer

The High Tariff of the Republican Administration.

Women are waking up to the fact that they have been hit hardest by the **Fordney-McCumber Tariff** tax.

Republican High Tariff—raised the rate of **Amoskeag Apron Gingham** from **15** cents to **31½** cents on the dollar. This is to benefit a corporation that has increased its capital out of

X-E795
.D4

#166

Common Honesty
Common Justice
Common Courage

—JOHN W. DAVIS

Biography and Record *of* JOHN W. DAVIS

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE
FOR PRESIDENT

★

Democratic National Committee
Investment Building
Washington, D. C.

20

c-fig 2

X-E45
.D4

Democracy and Labor

"When Adam delved and Eve span,
Where was then the gentleman?"

Edited by

MARION BANISTER

Spirit of the Wilson Administration

In my experience with United States Congresses during the two score years I have not seen anything like the fine spirit toward labor, toward the rights and welfare of all the people, pervading all the branches of the Wilson administration. Labor has been recognized neither in the spirit of deference on the one hand, nor of patronage on the other.

But the spirit of recognition has been the right one; that labor should be made part of the National Councils; that its patriotism should be conceded, and that its knowledge of its own needs should give it paramount voice in legislation directly and peculiarly affecting its own rights.

This fundamental right spirit has guided the Wilson administration to wise and righteous labor legislation.—SAMUEL GOMPERS, President American Federation of Labor.

Research by

RUTH S. MCKELWAY

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

17

X-E745
.D4

#108

The DEMOCRATIC PARTY *and* LABOR

By
WILLIAM B. WILSON
Secretary of Labor under President Woodrow Wilson; former Secretary-Treasurer United Mine Workers of America

"The Democratic Party has a world record in the enactment of legislation favorable to Labor when it was last in control of the government."

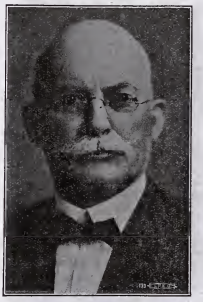
X-E795
.D4
#109

Biography and Record

of

Charles W. Bryan

Governor of Nebraska



DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

★

Democratic National Committee
Investment Building
Washington, D. C.

7

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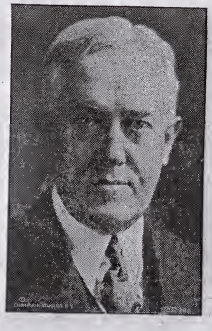
SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE

of

Hon. JOHN W. DAVIS



Democratic Nominee
for PRESIDENT
of the United States

DELIVERED IN

CLARKSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA

AUGUST ELEVENTH,
NINETEEN HUNDRED
AND TWENTY-FOUR

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
INVESTMENT BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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OMAHA ADDRESS #111

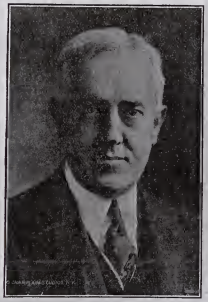
OF

JOHN W. DAVIS

ON

AGRICULTURE

A Constructive, Progressive Program



DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE
FOR PRESIDENT

Democratic National Committee
Investment Building
Washington, D. C.

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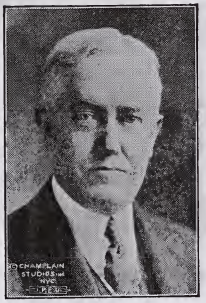
#112

CONSERVATION

by

JOHN W. DAVIS



Democratic Nominee for
President of the United States

Speech Delivered at Denver, Colorado
September 11, 1924

★

Democratic National Committee
Investment Building
Washington, D. C.

20

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#113

ADDRESS delivered at an Executive Meeting of the Republican League of Clubs of the State of New York, by John A. Stewart, President of the League, at the City Club, New York City, and published by request for special distribution.

(DATED JULY 29, 1924)

It will be the not-unpleasing and worthwhile task of American voters this Fall to try to divide the thousands who will present themselves as candidates for various offices, into their proper classification, as honest, sincere men, or hypocrites and demagogues. The American people have a most uncanny prescience in such matters. Always in the final act a majority has proved itself to be patriotically capable of looking after the best interests of the United States of America.

Webster says that a demagogue is "an orator or leader who seeks to influence the people, pandering to their prejudices and passions; an unprincipled politician; a leader of the mob". And he also says that a hypocrite is one who "acts a false part or assumes a character other than the real with the design of gaining commendation; especially, one who makes false professions of his virtues, views, or beliefs": And, let me add, one who makes untrue assertions as to his ability (or his party's ability) to do anything in the public good that lies outside the scope of reason, or of past experience, or who declares ability to do things contrary to the operations of natural economic or social law.

I should divide both hypocrites and demagogues into two classes: Those who are consciously so, that is, those who are sheer fakers; and the unconscious demagogues and hypocrites, who are by far the greater in number. It can be said that unconscious hypocrites and demagogues often become conscious of their hypocrisy and demagoguery.

As I have said, it is the task of the American voters to divide the honest, straightforward, truth-telling candidates for office from those who belong to the above-defined categories.

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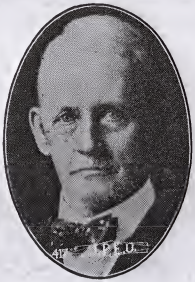
#114

REPUBLICAN ISSUES OF 1924



Address of

HON. H. L. REMMEL

Delivered at Kempner Theater, Little on Rock, Ark., September 23, 1924

Col. H. L. Remmel, Chairman of the Arkansas Republican State Committee and member of the Republican National Committee, has presented the issues of the campaign in a scholarly manner, supporting his argument by the party record in a manner to carry conviction to the voters. Read this address; discuss it it with your neighbors, and use the facts contained therein to induce your friends to support the Republican ticket.

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE
Paul Remmel, Chairman.

XE795
.R4

#115

Labor Record of the Republican Party and the President

"It has been by a conservation, rather than a destruction of human resources that civilization has advanced. If in any respect you find the conditions bearing too heavily upon those who toil, do what you can for their relief. Let them know that the government has for them great solicitude. No progress was ever made by regarding mankind as cheap."—CALVIN COOLIDGE in his Inaugural Address as Governor of Massachusetts.

Issued by
REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
1924

206

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#116

Campaign songs, 1924 - Republican.

FALL CAMPAIGN OF

Coolidge and Dawes

-1924-

CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE
MORNING, NOON AND NIGHT

From Now To Election

Written especially for this campaign
by
EUGENE G. HANFORD
Westfield, New Jersey
and
SET TO GOOD OLD TUNES WE CAN ALL SING

Opening Chorus by Everybody
Chorus by the Ladies
Grand Chorus by Us All
Closing Chorus

SAVE YOUR HYMN BOOKS FOR NEXT MEETING

X-E715
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Speech by
SENATOR IRVINE L. LENROOT

At Beloit, Wisconsin, Thursday Evening, October 9, 1924

PUBLICITY BUREAU, STATE COOLIDGE-DAWES HEADQUARTERS
Wisconsin Hotel — 34 — Milwaukee, Wis.

Owing to my recent ill health, and present illness a member of my family, I have been unable to take an active part in the present campaign but I am glad to have this opportunity of expressing my views upon some of the most important issues.

npaign of the Democratic
'or President has complete-
, and while Mr. Davis will
in votes in the electoral
r to the Southern States,
kely to run third in the
e. The real campaign is
lidge and Dawes, and La-
Wheeler, but it is not a
ction of LaFol-
ry impartial
airs know
ty. The al
so term
ed.
of the leg-
ator La Fol-
nas been en-
Wall street re-
gress. I might stop
rest my case on the
of Congress, but I
nstrate that while Con-
done some things that you
not approve, and I do not ap-
ve, yet it has passed more pro-
essive legislation in the last sixteen
ars than in all the previous history
f our Republic. It has been the
ans of extending suffrage to wom-
n, of electing senators by direct vote,
of providing for Federal Income and
Inheritance Taxes. It has passed the
Federal Farm Loan Board Act under
which more than eight hundred mil-
lion dollars has been loaned to farm-
ers at a lower rate of interest than
other industries have been able to se-
cure money for. It passed the Inter-
mediate Credit Act, under which thir-
ty-one million dollars have been
loaned to Farmers' Co-operative As-
sociations, one item alone of $350,000
went to tobacco growers of Wiscon-
sin. It passed the Packers Act regu-
lating the great beef packers. It
passed the Parcels Post Act. It
passed a law relieving labor unions
and farm organizations from prosecu-
tion under the Anti Trust laws. Most
of these measures were passed by a
Republican Congress and they are not
measures conferring special privi-
leges upon the great money interests
they advocate would if successful de-
stroy the liberties of our people, would
destroy all prosperity and bring ruin
and disaster, first of all to the very
class of people to whom they appeal.
I may be wrong but that is my opin-
ion. The issues should be discussed
and argued—the voters of the coun-
try should think about them, not as
partisans, but as citizens, and form
their own conclusion as to what is
best for our common country. It is
in this temper that I shall discuss
these issues tonight.

First of all I would observe that the
formal endorsement of LaFollette and
Wheeler by the Socialist party is en-
tirely logical and consistent. For the
[illegible] who?
Governor
allenge the
figures in this
Bulletin. Table 2 gives the receipts
and disbursements of the state for the
fiscal years ending June 30, 1920, 1921,
1922, and 1923. The year 1920 and
the first six months of the fiscal year
1921 were under Gov. Phillip's adminis-
tration and the last six months of
1921 and 1922 and 1923 were under
Gov. Blaine's administration. Accord-
ing to this report the total disburse-
ments of 1920, the last full year of
Gov. Phillip's administration, were
$16,314,843. While in 1923, the last
year under Governor Blaine's they
were $22,254,673. Now for the com-
parison. Under the Republican ad-
ministration at Washington in three
years disbursements have decreased
forty per cent, while during the same
period disbursements under Gov.
Blaine have increased almost exactly
the same, or forty per cent.

I have not the time to analyze these
figures but I wish every citizen of
Wisconsin could read this Bulletin.
The expenses of the General Govern-
ment, that is salaries of state officials
and Bureaus were in 1920 $1,212,475;
in 1923 $1,841,488, or an increase of
fifty per cent.

Turning now to the table of receipts
we find that in 1920 the receipts of
taxes were $16,207,420, while in 1923
they were $13,049 527, an increase of
over eleven per cent, while during the
same time the Republican administra-
tion at Washington in 1921 reduced
the farmers. True they cannot pros-
per without labor, but it is also true
that there can be no prosperity for
labor without them. What would hap-
pen to the wage earners of Beloit if
the owners of the factories should
close them [illegible] and if we are to
have a class government in which
the class in power shall regard the
owners of all successful industry as
public enemies how long do you think
the factories of Beloit could continue
to operate? I make no prediction that
this will occur, for I believe that in
spite of the appeals of radical poli-
ticians, labor will realize that capital
and labor are necessary to each other,
and that there can be no prosperity
for either at the expense of the other,
and that labor is interested in seeing
that capital is fairly treated and can-
[illegible] for the Government ownership
of railroads. In their literature sent
out from their headquarters they
quote from certain speeches made by
Senator La Follette in the Senate and
among them is the following: "I am
for Government ownership of rail-
roads, and every other public utility,
every one".

I speak of this matter at present
solely from the standpoint of taxa-
tion. If and when the Government
owns the railroads, there will be no
further taxes collected from them for
state and local purposes. In 1923
the steam railroads paid taxes to the
State of Wisconsin amounting to $7-
321,976. If the Government owns the
railroads not one dollar will be paid
the state and somebody else must pay
the $7,300,000 a year now paid by the
railroads. That somebody else will be
the farmers, the house owners, every
man who now has taxes to pay will
have his taxes increased if the Gov-
ernment owns the railroads and that
will mean that the general property
tax for state purposes must be more
than doubled to make up this loss.

I hope that circumstances will per-
mit me to discuss upon some other oc-
casion before the campaign is over the
entire railroad question and especially
the Esch-Cummins law. Four years
ago I told the people of Wisconsin
that the Esch-Cummins law was the
most progressive piece of railroad leg-
islation ever enacted. I even more
confidently repeat that statement now,
for since that time the Supreme Court
of the United States has decided that

E . R X-E796
.R4
#118

WHAT Herbert Hoover MEANS to America

by

Hugh A. Studdert Kennedy

"In America today . . . . . .

Two men stand ready to lead; one, back to the land of surrendered responsibility with all the license it involves; the other, forward to the land where the judgment of truth comes hourly and each man must answer to his own name."

San Jose Mercury Herald

X-E796
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#119

Excerpts from Addresses and Writings of HERBERT HOOVER

The Child's Bill of Rights

"The tie between the child and all adult life is at once the strongest and gentlest element in human nature. Greater sacrifices are made for children than for ourselves; greater happiness is derived from these sacrifices than from all the triumphs that personal success can bring. Our daily labors, whether in the home or in the outside world of competition for material needs, or even in the search for culture and spiritual advancement, derive largely from the conscious or unconscious impulse to cherish the child and to hold the child's affection and respect.

"Figures of infant mortality have a rather sinister place in the picture of American child health. The World War killed—in action or as a result of wounds received in action—ten out of every thousand men in the American army. But those whose business is statistics point out that even No Man's Land in war was apparently safer than the cradle in peace, for out of every thousand babies born in the United States today 77 die during the first year. There is encouragement, however, in the fact that infant mortality has steadily declined during the past twenty

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#720

Excerpts from Addresses and Writings of HERBERT HOOVER

The Child's Bill of Rights

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X-E796
R4 #121

HOW TO WIN A VOTE *for* HOOVER

Issued by

THE WOMEN'S DIVISION

of the

Republican National Committee

WASHINGTON, D. C.

404

X-E796
.R4
#122

Will Uphold Best Republican Traditions

"Kansas City convention sounded new note of leadership," says Herbert Hoover in message to permanent chairman

The message which Mr. Hoover sent to the Republican national convention, shortly after being notified by Chairman George H. Moses of his nomination, struck such a responsive chord among the American people that it has been necessary to reprint it in this form to meet the popular demand.

People want to read it, according to letters, because it sounded a keynote of Americanism and public service in harmony with the "new era and new forces which have come into our economic life."

X-E796
.R4
#123

HERBERT HOOVER'S RECORD

As a Friend of the American Farmer

By J. R. HOWARD, of Clemons, Iowa
Former President
American Farm Bureau Federation

"Actions Speak Louder than Words"

THE real test of friendship for the American farmer is not in campaign professions and promises, but in the record of past accomplishment.

By that record the American farmer has never had a more steadfast friend than Herbert Hoover.

If ever the American farmer needed a friend it was during the period of the World War, with world markets at first disorganized and afterward controlled by European purchasing agencies, and especially during the period following the armistice.

The record shows that it was due largely to the efforts of Herbert Hoover that the American farmer was saved from ruinous price depreciation during the later stages of the war, and after the armistice from bankruptcy threatened by the withdrawal of foreign orders for American food stuffs, and the continued blockade of neutral and German markets.

Fortunate it was for the American farmer that during these crucial periods Mr. Hoover stood in a position of world-influence where he could circumvent tendencies which would have broken the back of American agriculture.

Herbert Hoover was born in the corn belt, the son of a village blacksmith. Orphaned at an early age, he was reared by relatives on a farm. He learned much of the difficulties of farm conditions by first-hand contact with them. He worked in the fields; he did chores familiar to farm boys; he heard much about the fireside of a farm home; about the eternal specter, the farm mortgage. In the midst of vast responsibilities during a crisis in world history he

X-E796
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#124

What Every Woman Wants to Know About Tariff

By Anna Steese Richardson
Director Good Citizenship Bureau
Woman's Home Companion

"Our purpose is to build in this nation a human society, not an economic system. We wish to increase the efficiency and productivity of our country, but its final purpose is happier homes."

—From Herbert Hoover's Acceptance Speech.

X-E796
.R4
#125

The Hoover Business League

"Government is more than administration; it is power for leadership and cooperation with the forces of business and cultural life in the city, town and country."

—HERBERT HOOVER.

X-E796
.R4

Hoover Wins Fight to Protect Americans Against Foreign Monopolies

In breaking down effect of price control on raw materials essential to U. S. industry, farmers and workers, the Republican presidential candidate scored a great peace-time victory.

Republican National Committee
Washington, D. C.

28

X-E796
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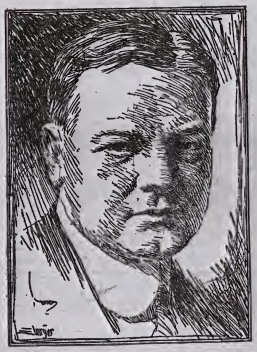
A Progressive Editor's Estimate of

HERBERT HOOVER



When his reading skips from detective stories to religious philosophy, from Mayan architecture to farm cooperative organizations, and then back to detective stories or statesmen's memoirs, he can hardly be said to lack human interests.

Christian A. Herter,
Editor of the Independent.

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#128

Herbert Hoover *and the* American Home

A brief sketch of the influence of one man—the Republican candidate for president—in making the House truly the Home—"The abiding place of affections."

Republican
National Committee
Washington, D. C.

489

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#129

Increased Farm Prosperity

through the

Saint Lawrence Waterway

HOOVER, Its Foremost Champion
SMITH, Its Definite Foe

Completion of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterway will do more for the relief of the farmer in the West than any single piece of legislation that can be enacted by Congress.

By W. L. Harding
Former Governor of Iowa

X-E796
.R4
#130

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HOOVER, Its Foremost Champion
SMITH, Its Definite Foe

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By W. L. Harding
Former Governor of Iowa

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#131

Mrs. Herbert Hoover

"American Through and Through"

By ZOE BECKLEY

250

#132 X-E796
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R4

Hoover's War Record *Proves* His Friendship for Agriculture

"All this talk about Hoover not being a friend of the farmer was propaganda . . He was born on a farm, knows the wants of the farmers and his sympathy is with the farmer."

—*Stillwater (Minn.) Gazette*

Republican National Committee
Washington, D. C., 1928

404

#133 X-E796
.R4

HERBERT HOOVER RETURNS TO BOYHOOD SCENES

The Republican Nominee's Speech at West Branch, Iowa, on August 21, 1928, in which he discusses the problems confronting his old neighbors and recalls the delights and griefs of early youth.

Republican National Committee
Washington, D. C.
1928

17

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#134
X-E796
.R4

Hoover Recalls His Iowa Boyhood Days

Herbert Hoover's Birthplace at West Branch, Iowa

An informal visit with the Iowa Society of Washington November 10, 1927

Republican National Committee
Washington, D. C.
1928

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X-E796
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Your Job

versus

The Spectre of Idleness and Ruin

A Discussion of the Tariff Issue

By
LESLIE M. SHAW
Former Governor of Iowa and Secretary of the Treasury under President Roosevelt

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Washington, D. C., 1928

X-E796
.R4

#136

The NEW HOOVER

By

WILLIAM HARD

Copyright, 1928
By the Review of Reviews Corporation

Republican National Committee
Washington, D. C., 1928

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#137
Hoover, Herbert Charles.
X-E796
.R4

The AMERICAN'S RIGHT TO FISH

"All men (and boys) are endowed with certain inalienable rights . . . which obviously include the pursuit of fish."
—*Herbert Hoover*

An address, discussing seriously as well as humorously, ways for increasing game fishes. Delivered before the Izaak Walton League of America at Chicago, Ill., April 9, 1927.

Republican National Committee

Washington, 1928

#138
X-E796
.R4

WHY I AM FOR HOOVER

An Interview with Henry Ford

By SAMUEL CROWTHER

From

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

Founded A. D. 1728 by Benj. Franklin

#139 X-E796

CHRONOLOGICAL BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF

Herbert Hoover

Touching the high-spots in the life and activities of the Republican Candidate for President of the United States

Republican National Committee
Washington, D. C., 1928

(copy 2)

#140
X-E796
R4

Herbert Hoover's Acceptance Speech

Formally accepting the Republican nomination for President of the United States at Palo Alto, Cal., August 11, 1928, Herbert Hoover addressed an assemblage of 100,000 persons in the stadium of Stanford University and spoke to a vast, unseen radio audience, thus outlining his plans to give practical effect to the Republican National Platform.

Issued by
REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Washington, D. C.
1928

TENNY PRESS 128 NEW YORK CITY

X-E796
.R4
#141

EXCERPTS

from

Speeches and Writings

of

HERBERT HOOVER

On Important Public Questions

REVISED TO JULY 1, 1928

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Washington, D. C., 1928

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R4
#142

HOOVER'S PLAN *for* GOVERNMENTAL REORGANIZATION

Boards or commissions to carry out semi-judicial or semi-legislative functions; individuals to perform administrative duties. Measures to reduce waste and improve service

Address delivered by Herbert Hoover before the 13th Annual Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C., May 21, 1925, on "Reduction of Waste in Government by Reorganization of Executive Departments."

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Washington, D. C., 1928

X-E796
.R4
#143

EDITORIAL · SERVICE ·

The attached editorials and paragraphs, discussing current Presidential campaign developments from the Republican standpoint, are submitted for your information and such use of them as you care to make.

August 7, 1928.

Republican National Committee
Barr Building
WASHINGTON, D. C.

X-E796
.R4
#144

EDITORIAL · SERVICE ·

Attached editorials and paragraphs, discussing current Presidential campaign developments from the Republican standpoint, are submitted for your information and such use of them as you care to make.

August 14, 1928.

Republican National Committee
Barr Building,
Washington, D. C.

10

X-E796
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#145

HOOVER
on TEACHING and EDUCATION

An Address delivered before the
Department of Superintendence
of the
National Education Association
Washington, D. C.
February 25, 1926

> *. . . . I feel even more strongly the need of compensating factors among the nation's assets: learning and the development of science apart from material rewards, disinterested public service, moral and spiritual leadership in America rather than the notion of a country madly devoted to the invention of machines. . . .*
>
> —HERBERT HOOVER.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
Washington, D. C. 1928.

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#146

Why You Should Vote for Hoover

> *"There is no guarantee against poverty equal to a job for every man. That is the primary purpose of the economic policies we advocate."*
>
> —Herbert Hoover.

Do You Want—

A full week's pay envelope every Saturday?
A living wage? A steady job? The eight-hour day?
One day off in seven? Money in the bank?
Your old age protected?
The best for your children in work, education, leisure, music, art?

Then Vote for Hoover, Because—

Hoover understands the problems of workers;
He has known poverty and hard times;
He worked on a farm and in the mines;
He knows the need of a job.

As Secretary of Commerce in 1921, with millions out of work he got jobs for men and women. Within six months unemployment was checked and within a year there was full employment.

The 12-hour day was abolished in the steel mills and the 8-hour day established through Hoover.

Hoover supports the tariff to protect your job and prevent the underbidding from European markets.

Hoover protects your job by supporting the restriction of immigration so that cheap, European labor does not underbid you.

He worked for the 8-hour day. His record shows he has constantly worked to bring about stable employment, high wages and shorter hours.

Hoover believes in the highest American standard of living for working men and women.

Hoover says equality of opportunity is the right of every American—rich or poor, foreign or native born, irrespective of faith or color.

He says that organization and collective bargaining are the bulwarks of labor.

Hoover wants better homes, happier children, better schools and playgrounds, more leisure, bringing a fuller life for all the people.

MRS. RAYMOND ROBINS,
President of the National Women's Trade Union League for Fifteen Years
Chairman of the Division of Industrial Women, Republican National Committee.

E. L. Dimmiddie — 8/16/28
from L. L. at
Topeka, Kans.

X-1796
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#147

Speech of

CHARLES CURTIS

ACCEPTING THE

Nomination for the Vice Presidency

CONFIDENTIAL

To be Released after delivered by Him August 18th, 1928

#148
X-E796
.R4

The Great Fat Fight

By George Barr Baker

FROM

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

Founded A°D° 1728 *by* Benj. Franklin

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X-E756
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#149

CONFIDENTIAL

CAUTION TO EDITORS:

The following advance copy of the address of Herbert Hoover at Elizabethton, Tennessee, on Saturday afternoon, October 6, 1928, is sent to you for your convenience and must be held in the strictest confidence until its actual delivery has been begun; and no intimation or suggestion of its contents shall be given in any form or manner until that time.

George Akerson,
Assistant to Mr. Hoover.

ADDRESS

OF

MR. HERBERT HOOVER

Republican Nominee for President

To be delivered at Elizabethton, Tennessee
Saturday, October 6, 1928
at 3 P. M.

X-E796
.R4
#150

CONFIDENTIAL

CAUTION TO EDITORS:

The following advance copy of the address of Herbert Hoover at Boston, Mass., on Monday evening, October 15, 1928, is sent to you for your convenience and must be held in the strictest confidence until its actual delivery has been begun; and no intimation or suggestion of its contents shall be given in any form or manner until that time.

George Akerson,
Assistant to Mr. Hoover.

ADDRESS

OF

MR. HERBERT HOOVER

Republican Nominee for President

To be delivered at Boston, Mass.,
Monday evening, October 15, 1928

X-E796
.R4
#151

CONFIDENTIAL

CAUTION TO EDITORS:

The following advance copy of the address of Herbert Hoover at New York, N. Y., on Monday evening, October 22, 1928, is sent to you for your convenience and must be held in the strictest confidence until its actual delivery has been begun; and no intimation or suggestion of its contents shall be given in any form or manner until that time.

George Akerson,
Assistant to Mr. Hoover.

ADDRESS

OF

MR. HERBERT HOOVER

Republican Nominee for President

To be delivered at New York, N. Y.,
Monday evening, October 22, 1928

CONFIDENTIAL

CAUTION TO EDITORS:

The following advance copy of the address of Herbert Hoover at St. Louis, Mo., on Friday evening, November 2, 1928, is sent to you for your convenience and must be held in the strictest confidence until its actual delivery has been begun; and no intimation or suggestion of its contents shall be given in any form or manner until that time.

George Akerson,
Assistant to Mr. Hoover.

ADDRESS

OF

MR. HERBERT HOOVER

Republican Nominee for President

To be delivered at St. Louis, Mo.,
Friday evening, November 2, 1928

X-E796
.R4
#153

Give the West a Chance

From
The National Republic
Washington, D. C.

10

1928
July 3

X-E796
.R4
#154

Republican National Committee,
Barr Building,
Washington, D. C.

Release On Receipt

Apparently Herbert Hoover's speech of acceptance on Saturday night has completely settled the question of what the American farmer is going to do on election day.

This is indicated by the veritable "landslide" on the part of the editors of the leading farm magazines of the United States.

Fifteen editors, living in ten different states representing magazines with a total circulation running well into seven figures have wired their comment to the Western Headquarters of the Republican National Committee. Without exception, these comments indicate that the farm editors of the United States regard Mr. Hoover's speech as one of the most constructive public announcements ever made and accept him as the only candidate who, not only understands the problems of the farmer, but provides a practical working solution for these problems.

The telegrams have proven a real revelation, even to those who are directly concerned in the campaign. They repudiate entirely the theory that the agriculturists of the country will give any serious thought to any Tammany-guided program for rural relief. The telegrams follow:

George Martin, Farm and Fireside, New York City--
"Speaking personally and not as the editor of Farm and Fireside, I wish to say that Mr. Hoover's accurate analysis in his address of acceptance is indicative of his comprehensive understanding of the problems of agriculture.

"He recognizes that agriculture consists of a group of distinct industries whose complex problems require separation and different types of treatment. This is in marked contrast to the viewpoint of those who would group all these difficulties into one problem to be solved by a single measure.

X-E796
.B4
G-26

Republican National Committee,
Barr Building,
Washington, D. C.

Release Saturday, 11:00 A.M.
September 29, 1928.

#155

SPEECH OF HON. OGDEN L. MILLS,
BEFORE THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION
of MASSACHUSETTS
SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 29th.

As he goes to the polls on Election Day, the citizen, eager to do the right thing for the Country--which means incidentally the right thing for his family and himself--has three main factors to consider: the parties,--their records, principles, ability to govern,--the issues presented, and, finally, the character, personality, experience and ability of the candidates themselves.

There need be no speculation as to the kind, character or quality of government under Republican control. We have administered the affairs of the Nation for the last eight years. Our past record is the surest guide to our future conduct. We can ask no fairer test than that of performance. We are prepared to abide by it.

When the Republicans took control of government some seven years ago, our affairs were in a state of confusion and extreme depression, from which the Country did not seem able to extricate itself. We were confronted at home and abroad with problems that seemed well nigh insoluble. The Government itself was disorganized and demoralized. Two and a half years after the Armistice it was being run with all of the inefficiency and extravagance of the wartime period. Taxes were excessive, prices had fallen, factories were shutting down, business and commerce were stagnant, unemployment was widespread, the great agricultural crash had just taken place, many banks loaded with frozen loans were closing their doors, while in the world outside there was a state of affairs bordering on financial and economic chaos. What a change has taken place!

x-E 146, K4

Republican National Committee
Barr Building
Washington, D. C.

From Capper's Weekly

Hoover and the Farmers

I was a delegate to the National Republican Convention. I voted every time to give the nomination for President to my colleague, Senator Curtis. I am now for Hoover and Curtis, for I believe agriculture has much more to gain by supporting the Republican nominees than by voting any other way this year. In my opinion the fight for farm relief is virtually won. Like Grant I prefer to "fight it out on this line if it takes all summer"—and winter, too. Western Republicans will do well to remember they now have something more than an even break in party councils.

In choosing Hoover I am convinced the convention picked the best equipped American for the presidency. I know of no other one man who actually knows so much about the United States and its needs.

I also am satisfied that Hoover, if elected, will carry on the Coolidge economy program, and I consider that vital to every American home and citizen.

I have on other occasions spoken highly of Secretary Hoover. That is not difficult when you know him, or see what he does. It is true, of course, that Mr. Hoover has long been opposed by some of the farm group, but it is my belief they have misjudged him. I have been in close touch with Mr. Hoover during all of the 9 years I have spent in Washington and have come to know him well. He is as well informed in regard to the agricultural situation as he is about everything else, and it is not an unsympathetic understanding that he has of farmers' troubles. My opinion is that as President Mr. Hoover will do his level best to put agriculture on an equal footing with general business and industry, and that is a level-best which has never failed us yet.

We ought to know by this time what the Hoover level-best is. It is my conviction he will work out a national agricultural policy that will be of genuine assistance to the farmers of the West. His nomination is to that extent their good fortune.

It is unfortunate that many farmers have come to regard Mr. Hoover as not friendly to agriculture. This feeling I think is based largely on the prevalent belief that Hoover "fixed" farm prices during the war. This belief is amply disproved by the records.

The persistent misstatement that Hoover determined prices or had anything to do with fixing prices, has repeatedly been contradicted by all the surviving farmer members of the Fair Price Commission over their signatures. These farmer members are Charles S. Barrett, national president of the Farmers' Union; L. J. Taber, master of the National Grange; E. D. Funk, then president of the Corn Growers' Association, and W. J. Shorthill of Nebraska, secretary of the Farmers' Co-operative Elevators Association.

Herbert Hoover was born of Quaker parents on an Iowa farm in 1874. There his boyhood was spent. A man so reared may hardly be accused of a lack of sympathy with agriculture.

As Director General of Relief in Europe at the close of the war, Mr. Hoover found a need as well as a market for $880,730,405 worth of supplies from the United States, from November 11, 1918, to August 31, 1919.

This was of tremendous support to our markets. To feed the hungry and uphold our Government's moral obligation to our food producers, was Hoover's dual program after peace came. When the pork situation reached a crisis in January, 1919, Mr. Hoover cabled the Grain Corporation to buy 50 million pounds of pork, and to purchase additional quantities if necessary to support the market and prevent a disastrous collapse.

Hoover's fight to maintain markets and uphold prices for our farm products during the months following the armistice, is one of the most interesting chapters in the economic history of the war, as told by the records at Washington. Hoover had to overcome the stubborn after-peace blockade of the allied governments, and combat powerful influences working against him at home.

Hoover's efforts to maintain farm prices in the crucial year 1919 met with the organized resistance of powerful interests that raised the high-cost-of-living cry. The New York Produce Exchange passed a resolution declaring that except for this stabilization, the price of pork would fall 40 per cent or more. The Chicago Board of Trade, and political leaders and members of the Wilson cabinet, joined in the cry.

On February 17, 1919, Secretary of Commerce Redfield wrote to the Food Administration strongly condemning the attitude of maintaining stabilized prices on any commodity, even wheat.

Hoover replied to these objections by cable, saying if the cabinet wished to take this responsibility, it should provide for meeting this loss good to 15 million producers or "there would ensue a most disastrous financial collapse."

Under strong pressure price control was removed March 6, the Food Administration obtaining a temporary delay to prevent a collapse of prices. Then the pressure brought upon the Allies under the leadership of Mr. Hoover led to the lifting of the blockade and the opening of the enemy markets.

But had control been continued as Mr. Hoover urged, there probably would not have been the disastrous slump that autumn which brought hog prices down to $12 in December.

Many of Hoover's addresses and writings of recent years show how clearly he understands the present situation of the agricultural industry. In an address before the American Dairy Association in October, 1924, he urged and outlined the proposed Federal Marketing Board which is now a feature of the farm-relief measure twice passed by Congress.

Fragments I have selected from Hoover's addresses, delivered at various times since 1924, show how nearly parallel some of Hoover's ideas have run with the present plan and argument for farm relief. Take these paragraphs for instance:

> The American farmer will never be upon a stable basis so long as he is competing with imported foodstuffs likewise produced under lower standards of living in the import market.
>
> The prices of all or most exportable farm products are made abroad, largely at Liverpool, which is the European price-fixing market. The American farmer must pay the cost of transportation, and the cost makes the local price not for the exported surplus, BUT FOR THE WHOLE PRODUCT.

Speaking to the President's Agricultural Committee in 1925, Secretary Hoover said:

> Government assistance can be rendered to co-operative marketing and should be rendered in a far more forcible and constructive way than hitherto . . . by stimulating organization itself and not by regulation.

There is nothing in these extracts to show a lack of sympathy with nor a lack of understanding for the depressed agricultural industry.

Hoover's record since 1914 is the mastery of one great emergency after another. The outstanding genius of the man whose administrative skill and organizing ability kept thousands of men, women and children from starving to death in war-mad Europe, and whose work for the rehabilitation of the Mississippi flood refugees and for flood control has earned him the esteem of the Southland, should give us strong hope that with his help we shall find a way to put the farm industry on a permanent foundation of prosperity and progress. I have great confidence in such an outcome.

Curiously enough big business and high finance, as represented by Wall Street, feel no more certain of Mr. Hoover than some of our farmers appear to. It is Hoover's view that big business is here to serve the people. He knows what is going on, he cannot be deceived in any particular. And his integrity is so supreme that in all the millions he has handled during and since the war, the question never once has been raised concerning his disposal of a cent.

Hoover is a man of action. He likes to do things. He will do things. At the age of 54 he offers such constructive service to his country as President, as few presidents in our history have brought with them to the White House. There are few persons in this wide world who have to ask "who is Hoover?"

With Hoover for President and Curtis for vice president, I cannot imagine a more complete or better balanced ticket, or one with greater prestige behind it. They are two men of great ability, with unsullied reputations for honesty, yet with the practical experience in life and business which enables them to recognize a rascal when they see one.

With Hoover and Curtis at the head of the Government, our farmers need have no fear their interests will not be as paramount as their situation demands and that a practical and effective relief plan will not be worked out and put into effect.

Arthur Capper